# THE TIMES.

VOL. VI. NO. 11. GREENSBORO, N. C. APRIL 6, 1861. WHOLE NO. 909.


## INVOCATION.

BY INYALIS.

## The Blood Bought Bride.

A

### Lay of the East, South and West.

BY GRACIA.

CHAPTER I.

I was born in the town of York, England, on a small river; where I lived, until I was fifteen years of age when my father died. My mother then removed to Gloucester. Hubert Gentry was the only relation we knew of having in the world; and at his earnest request, removed to his home. He was very kind to us, for he loved his brother very dearly and was much grieved at his death. I had not been in good health, since my father's death,—My mother and uncle began to be anxious about me. It was determined at last, that we, (mother and myself) should accompany some of uncle's friends who were going on a tour to Mount Snowden and Anglesea Island, in Wales; which are noted for their beautiful and romantic scenery. We set out and arrived there in due time. Stopped at an inn, where there were a great many persons going on the Mountain next day. There were some from nearly every part of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and one family from America, by the name of Stately, consisting of an old gentleman, his wife, two daughters and a son. They were the most interesting people, I think I ever saw. They had traveled over almost the whole of Europe, and North America and part of South America, they accompanied us on our trip to the mountain. I have never seen anything to equal the grandeur of the scenery from Mt. Snowden. It is indeed one of nature's most wonderful works. The Americans declared they had never seen anything to equal it, except in the mountains and lakes of Switzerland. It is indeed picturesque. The next morning we all set out for the island, and were soon sailing around the island towards Hollyhead. We touched the shore several times for the purpose of picking up shells and gathering flowers, some of which were very beautiful and curious. We arrived at Hollyhead, after having had a merry voyage; and were lodged in a hotel.

There were several gentlemen and ladies who accompanied us from Carnarvan; but there was one gentleman in particular, whom we would be more constrained to notice than the rest; he was of a remarkable appearance, he was very tall, slender, dark-complexioned, eyes large, mournful and very dark, hair as black as the raven's wing, soft and wavy. He walked me very much, and I often wondered at it, but thought perhaps it was because I was the only one of the company that took much notice of her or that ever conversed with her. I could often catch her gazing on me with her large brown eyes, as if endeavoring to read me; and once I thought I detected a tear dropping from her long silken lashes. I laid my head on her head, and said,

"Minnie, my darling child, why do you look at me so earnestly? and why that tear my love."

She lifted her eyes to mine with an expression I never before imagined a child could assume. Her long brown curls were thrown back from her forehead, and her fair cheeks at this moment wore a slight tinge of red. (But this was not common.) She looked searchingly into my eyes for a moment, and then said timidly,

"Miss Gentry, you leave the island in a few days, do you not?"

"Yes," said I, "my dear, but what of that?"

"Shall we ever meet again?"

"I do not know, dear Minnie; if God wills it, perhaps we shall."

At these words, the child laid her head on my arm, and burst into tears. I put my arms around her, and drew her to my bosom, for I felt that young as she was, and unnoticed as she had been, there was something uncommon about her. She wept a long time before she could speak again. At last I spoke to her, and said,

"Minnie! dear child, why should you grieve so at the departure of one, with whom you have had so little acquaintance? Say, Minnie, have you not kind friends, loving parents, and a happy home here?"

At this speech, she sobbed aloud, and said,

"Oh, Miss Gentry! I have no father, no mother, nor friends, as true as they would be. I call them father and mother, but really they are not. Years ago my parents were laid in the cold, cold grave. On her death bed, my mother gave me to Mrs. West, who had been her youthful friend. Mr. and Mrs. West were very kind to me, and are still; I should love them, and indeed I do; but they are not as one's own parents would be, and I cannot love them as I would my own father and mother. My father's name was Gentry. They call me Minnie West, but that is not my name. I must tell you all, now I have gone so far, though you may think a child like me should not be so bold."

"No, no," said I, "my dear, go on, pray do; I am sure I shall listen with the greatest interest."

"When you first came here," continued little Minnie, "and I learned that your name was Gentry, and that you were from Gloucester; I thought perhaps you might be a relation of mine. My father said before he died, that he had two brothers somewhere; but had not heard from them since his marriage; having married contrary to their will, he had not written to them since, though he had heard one of them lived in Gloucester."

"Can it be possible," thought I, "that this can be uncle Joseph Gentry's child? We had heard that both he and his wife were dead, and that they died childless. Oh, how my poor father wept when the news came to him! He was his own twin brother; but had married a poor girl, and for this reason his brothers had thrown him away. I was now satisfied in my mind, that this was his child, for I could already see the favor she bore to my father, and uncle Hubert, and so I told her."

"And now, my little Minnie," said I, "remember, my love, that you have friends who love you dearly. You have an uncle and aunt who have room in their hearts for you, where they will hold you, a fond captive, and love you always. Now, my dear, hold up your head, give me a kiss, and throw away all those melancholy thoughts, which have kept that pretty cheek so pale, and given those would-be bright eyes that languid expression, come now, smile some for your cousin."

"Cousin," said Minnie, "how strange and yet how sweet the word sounds to me."

Then rising from her seat, she said, with a smile of delight playing over her features, "Come with me now, cousin."

So saying she led us into another room where Mrs. West was sitting, applying her needle with that rapidity for which she was noted. She looked up with a smile of welcome as we entered, saying,

"Well, Minnie, what now? want my consent to take another fishing excursion with Miss Gentry? Here, Miss Gentry, please be seated. I think my Little Minnie has fallen in love with you, ha! ha! is it not so, child?"

"Yes, mother, I have; but it needn't seem so strange to you when I tell you she is my only cousin."

"Your cousin? your cousin, Minnie? pray why have you not told me this before? but I am sure you are jesting."

It would be useless, reader, to tell you the conversation that now took place. Suffice it to say then that we (Minnie and myself) convinced Mrs. West that we were indeed related to each other, we gained her permission, not for the fishing excursion, but for Minnie to accompany me home.

CHAPTER III.

When grim forebodings often make us shudder;
And dye our brightest moments black,
Just in their midst.

The party which I spoke of is at hand. I have not dressed myself, but sit at the window of my room, watching the busy occupants of the little town, as they pass to and fro, hither and thither, when a light footstep sounds upon the stairs, and Sallie Stately enters.

"Good evening, dear Emily, pray why have you not been dressing? why, la my! half the ladies are already in the parlor."

"Oh, Sallie! please don't tease me, I feel as if I could barely drag myself down, if I were already dressed."

"Oh! come, come, now, none of your blue expressions. You have set up here alone so long you have been taken with the ennui, now please throw it off, and be merry this evening. I am so happy it seems to me like every person else should be so. Come, up and be doing."

"Oh, Sallie! pray hold your tongue, how you rattle and rattle on; let me rest just a moment."

"Ha! ha! and you are getting tired, are you? Well, I just wanted to make you angry a little to drive off the blues. See, you are getting better already."

"I say, Sallie, I protest that that is enough of your nonsense, but say, my dear, how is it that you look so much lovelier this evening than common? how that orange dress becomes you, and these ear-drops just suit it, and that is nice."

"Stop! hush! Emily, I want no flattery if you please, of all things I hate it the most. O! have you heard we are going to have a nice ride this evening? And of all things else, have you heard the fun?"

"No, no, Sallie, please call plain me."

"Well, well! Such a child as you are not posted on anything it seems, no wonder you have the blues. Well, you know when we were making this frontier, we came across a creek; you were on before, clean out of sight, what made you hurry so, child? that's the way with you, though always. Well, you know that gentleman that thinks so much of himself, Adams, I believe, is his name, he and that flighty Miss Ayers were walking together; but by the by, did you know they were taking on? Why, Emma, don't you think the people say these two blacks with heads on are engaged to be married? did you ever hear the beat of that?"

"Well, Sallie, I didn't know it, nor didn't care; so pray tell me about the fun, and be done with it."

"Well, really, I had almost forgotten what I had begun to tell. Well, when we came up to the creek, I was afraid to walk the log. When Miss Ayers and Mr. Adams came up, Miss Ayers walked up to me, and said, scornfully, 'Is me! I do hope Miss Stately is not timid.' 'Just so,' said I.

"'Well, isn't it funny, Mr. Adams? I dare say I would be ashamed of it.'

"'It seems,' said I, 'that Sir is a stranger to you, Miss Ayers. Suppose you try it yourself, and show us whether time and place do not often render bold men timid.'

"'Well! ha! ha! Miss Stately, if that is all you require of me, I am sure I can satisfy you with the greatest ease, that is, if Mr. Adams will assist me.'

"'Oh, of course, I will do that with the greatest pleasure imaginable.' So here they went the old foot-log bending and shaking at every step, I thought, strange, that you would have crossed there, but afterwards learned that you did not. Well, they proceeded about half way across, when, somehow or other, Miss Ayers became unsteady, and in endeavoring to catch, pushed Adams over one side of the log, and fell herself over the other, both headforemost, into about five feet water. Well, you should have seen me trying to keep from laughing; but it was not so laughable after all, for the poor foolish girl came very near drowning; and I believe she would, if Mr. Seymour had not leaped in, and brought her out."

"But what was Adams doing all this time?"

"Why, the poor dupe got up, and rubbed his eyes awhile, then, without even looking towards the place where his unlucky partner fell, he scrambled out, wet as a drowned rat. But look here *ma chere*, I will talk to you no longer, I believe, from the way you have enjoyed the joke, that the blues are about off of you. So good evening, with the hope of seeing you in the parlor in the shortest time possible."

As I was ushered into the parlor that evening, I was almost startled at seeing so many strange faces. All the youth and beauty of Hollyhead and the surrounding neighborhood were assembled there; but among them all, Sallie Stately, was the most admired. Almost every beau sought her hand in the dance, in the promenade, in the game, and everything in which they imagined they could gain a look, or smile from her; and yet, she seemed not to perceive it. I sometimes looked at her and thought:

She was indeed the purest gem,
That ever dwelt on earth.

(*Continued on eighth Page.*)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## OH, CAN I SPEAK THE BITTER WORDS?

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Oh, can I speak the bitter words
That parts us here on earth:
For yet the hopes that sprung from love,
Have struggled into birth:
Oh, can I check the falling tear
That trickles down my cheek,
Or quench the fever in my blood,
That bitter word to speak:
Oh, can I school my stubborn heart,
[illegible] the words that toll
[illegible] it must listen to
[illegible] fond farewell!
[illegible] them now,
[illegible] st dill meet
[illegible] has stole
[illegible] part,
[illegible]
As long as life to me
Upon this earth is given:
As long as silent prayers ascend
Up to the throne of heaven:
So long shall I ne'er speak the words
To cause woe's waves to swell:
I never, never can breathe forth
A last—a sad farewell.

# BIOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

*Brief Brief Notices of the Principal Actors in American History*

## INCREASE MATHER, D. D.

Few men have done more for the establishment of the liberties of this country, in its early colonial history, than this learned and patriotic divine. In the angry discussions between New England and the parent country in the reign of Charles II., it was through his bold and persevering effort that the new charter of Massachusetts colony was granted, and its liberties placed on a permanent foundation.

Increase Mather, father to the celebrated Cotton Mather, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 21st of January, 1639. So precocious was his childhood, that we find him a freshman in Harvard College at the tender age of twelve years, from which institution he was graduated in 1656, with honor. The next year he commenced preaching, but, immediately after, went abroad, and entered as a student at Trinity College, in Dublin. After spending four years abroad, he returned again to Boston, and in 1661, was ordained pastor of the North Church in that city, which relation he retained sixty-two years, or until 1723. During the later portion of his ministry he was assisted by his son, Cotton Mather, who became his colleague in 1684.

On the death of President Oakes, of Harvard College, Mr. Mather was invited to the vacant chair. His people were unwilling that he should leave his charge, but consented that he should assume the duties of that office, on condition that he should preach to his own people on the Sabbath. In 1701, the General Court having passed a law requiring the president to reside in Cambridge, he resigned. In 1688, he went to England as the agent of the colony, and by his zeal and consummate diplomacy, secured to the province the great benefits of the famous charter of 1691. Returning in triumph to New England, he was everywhere greeted as the friend of liberty; and on the assembling of the first legislature under the new charter, thanks were publicly tendered him by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, "for his faithful, prudent and indefatigable endeavors to serve the country."

The year of his return was memorable for the horrible delusion of witchcraft, and the atrocities growing out of it. Dr. Mather sternly opposed these cruel and illegal proceedings, and wrote, and preached, and labored to put a stop to them. Still he was a firm believer in witchcraft, although he opposed the unlawful and fiendish manner in which the accused were proceeded against.

Dr. Mather was a man of great and varied learning; of deep piety; very laborious,—usually devoting sixteen hours of each day to his studies; of a spotless life and godly conversation; exceedingly benevolent,—giving one-tenth of all his income to charitable purposes; and "was highly esteemed by all classes of people." He was a man of unusual gifts, and his writings were accounted excellent. His sermons and addresses were always delivered *memoriter*, his notes never being taken into the pulpit. He was esteemed the patriarch of the New England ministry, and the day of his death was one of mourning in all the churches. His pen was nearly as prolific as that of his son, Cotton Mather, and took a very broad range. His productions, besides "many learned and useful prefaces to books," as well as of legions of fugitive pieces, published from time to time, number ninety-two. Some of these bear very quaint titles, as became the fashion of those days.

In 1662, Dr. Mather married Maria, daughter of the celebrated Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, and for whom he named his first born son. During his presidency, the university conferred on him the title of Doctor in Divinity, the first diploma of the kind ever issued in British America, and for seventy-nine succeeding years no other person received a like honorable attention.

Full of years and covered with honors, the praise of all good men resting on his memory, he was gathered to his fathers on the 23d of August, 1723, at the age of eight-four.

In this same article it will be appropriate to append a sketch of the distinguished son of the distinguished father.

## COTTON MATHER.

This eminent divine was born in Boston on the 12th of February, 1662-3. After availing himself of the advantages of the free schools of his native town, he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated at the early age of sixteen. Before he was nineteen, he received the degree of M. A.

Dr. Mather would have ranked high as a scholar, at the present day, and in the times in which he lived was considered a prodigy of learning. Wonderfully precocious, and possessed of a powerful memory, he gathered up knowledge with the greed a miser exhibits in amassing gold. He became the greatest linguist of the age, and wrote more books than any other man. He became known throughout Europe as well as his native country, and was in constant correspondence with the learned men of the world. In forty-one years, he wrote and published two hundred and eighty-three books, averaging nearly seven books to each year. His "Magnalia" was, without doubt, the most remarkable of his productions, and the one that is inseparably connected with his name. He was a firm believer in *witchcraft*, never doubting but that it was the immediate handiwork of the Father of Lies. Perhaps, had he lived in these days, he would have been a full convert to mesmerism and spiritual rappings.

In 1684, at the early age of twenty two, he was ordained as colleague with his father, Rev. Increase Mather, D. D., and two years afterwards, commenced his authorship, his first publication being "A Sermon to the Artillery Company in Middlesex." He was married about this time, and losing his wife in 1702, he married again, in less than a year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard. His son, Samuel Mather, M. A., thus speaks of this excellent lady: "She was a woman of good sense, and blessed with a complete discretion, with a very handsome, engaging countenance; and one honorably descended and related. He rejoiced in her as *having great spoil*" it was his misfortune to follow to the grave, also, this inestimable woman, who had borne him six children, his first wife having blessed him with *nine*. He married yet once more, but there was no issue from this third union. He died on the 13th of February, 1727–8, just sixty five years of age.

Dr. Mather was a very fluent writer. He wrote with great ease out of the furnishing of his own mind, and in an off-hand style, which shows the ready and the careless writer. Consequently, his numerous works are destined to be forgotten by posterity, with the exception, perhaps, of his "Magnalia."

In 1710, he published "An Essay upon the Good to be devised by those who would answer the great End of Life." It was full of sound maxims of life, and has been republished somewhat famous by the notice taken of it by Benjamin Franklin, who was well acquainted with the subject of this memoir, when the former was quite a young man. When Franklin became an old man, and Dr. Mather slumbered with his fathers, he writes thus to Samuel, son of Cotton Mather, of a little incident in their lives, which has become known wherever books are read, through the infinitely practical turn given to it by Franklin:—

"You mention being in your seventy-fifth year; I am in my seventy-ninth. We are grown old together. It is now more than sixty years since I left Boston, but I well remember both your father and your grandfather; having heard them both in the pulpit, and seen them at their houses. The last time I saw your father was in the beginning of 1724, when I visited him after my first trip to Pennsylvania. He received me in his library, and on my taking leave, showed me a shorter way out of the house through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam overhead. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning partly towards him, when he said hastily, '*stoop! stoop!*' I did not understand him until I felt my head hit against the beam. He was a man that never missed an occasion of giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, '*You are young, and have the world before you: stoop as you go through it, and you will escape many hard thumps.*' This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me, and I often think of it when I see pride mortified, and misfortunes brought upon people by their carrying their heads too high."

### Guthrie on Secession.

The Hon James Guthrie, of Kentucky, in a speech at Louisville said:—"I think the Confederated States too weak to stand alone, and that the Free States are ready to grant everything required to make the Union perfect; but wretched party feeling has interfered with the patriotic endeavors which should have settled the controversy, and the only way to reach these politicians is through the people and they will do it."

His advice to Kentucky is put in strong terms. Speaking of the Confederated States, he says:

"In this condition of things I do not think it wise or prudent for Kentucky to join them; she stands in the Union where she always stood, under the protection of the flag of the Union, with no taxes imposed on us without our consent, and no one to rule over us for whom we have not had the privilege of voting for or against. What will Kentucky gain by joining the Southern Confederacy? Nothing but the privilege of the Mississippi river, already ours, and of being inordinately taxed. But we would then lose the North, which is now free to our trade. Our beef, pork, and provisions now find markets at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. If we join the Southern Confederacy, and bring Canada to the Ohio River, the North will tax us in their section as the Confederated States are now taxing us in the South. We shall have but one market, and that a Southern one, and whoever recollects the high prices of provisions in the South before the Northern railroads brought them to our doors, and when our own products lay rotting in our warehouses for want of outlets and purchasers, will never want such a state of affairs brought upon us again. If the Northern and the Southern mark is not necessary to us. The times now are bearing hard on our merchants, and all over the land; in times like these men do not consume merchandise; they wear their old clothes and economize; this reduces the sales of the merchants; it is so both North and South, and the actions of the Northern Abolitionists and the Secessionists have brought us almost to the point of bankruptcy. Will you gain anything by dividing the South, except the privilege of being taxed by them?

The act of Louisiana in going out of the Union was bold. There are now in the valley of the Mississippi ten millions inhabitants, and she has laid out her schemes for taxing all their outgoing and incoming trade for all coming time. In twenty years that valley will have twenty millions inhabitants, and in fifty years more than fifty millions—will they submit to these exactions? I say that act was a bold thing, and, until these questions are settled, I am not for committing Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy, and until the Free States say what they are going to do if the mouth of the Mississippi river is shut to them and their exports and their imports are to be taxed. When we are making new alliances we ought to inquire what are the conditions imposed and the hazards incurred. If we join the Southern seceding States we shall be the first point of assailment; we and Tennessee will have to bear the brunt of the action, for the North will never consent to the surrender of the mouth of the Mississippi. We must consider all these things more earnestly than we have yet considered them.

We have enjoyed safety in the old Union and we have not been overburdened with taxation; suppose we divide on the slave line, we may have peace; we have heretofore lived well and peaceably with our neighbors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for many years. True, they have taken off some of our negroes, but we have rapped them on the knuckles for it and stood firm to the Union. When we are border neighbors as different confederacies, if they take our negroes we will retaliate by burning their towns, and such scenes will occur as devastated England and Scotland for two or three centuries. It is a fearful thing to contemplate this inauguration of a border war for ourselves and our posterity. Let us contemplate the position of this great and growing city of Louisville if it should be located on the border of a hostile nation. There never was a prosperous border city; capitalists are careful and capital sensitive; places of investment are sought as far into the interior as possible, so as to have out-posts to guard the possessions before a foreign nation can reach them. Suppose we join the South. One half the goods sold here are manufactured north of the Ohio river; our business men make their commissions on Eastern manufactures that come here; but if we secede the Northern Confederacy will tax these goods as high as the British goods, and this will give the advantage to all the seaport towns of the seceding South and break us of Louisville up. Our security is to stand in the Union firmly and see how this thing will turn up. We now command both the Northern and Southern markets, and can gain nothing by any change."

### Gas, and What is It?

Several of our best chemists are now engaged in making extensive experiments with coal gas and other illuminating substances.

Coal gas was first made by Dr. Clayton, an Englishman, in 1739, but was not used for illuminating purposes till about the year 1800, when it was first employed in the London manufactories. The chief constituents of gas are hydrogen and carbon, and according as it is made from whale or other animal oil, resin or from mineral oil, coal, resin or wood, it is found combined with sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, bisulphuret of carbon, ammonia, asphaltum, coal tar, pyroligenous acid and other matters.

The illuminating power of gas depends upon the amount of carbon that it contains, and consequently the better gas is that which contains most carbon, with hydrogen to aid its combustion, and is more free from other ingredients which injure the brilliancy of its flame and generate noisome smells.

To purify gas, its manufacturers use lime and the oxides of iron and manganese, and the cost of its production depends upon the price of coal or other substances to be distilled, the direct expense of apparatus and labor, the value of the residuum after distillation, or of the matters separated from the gas by chemical analysis, the expense of supplying to gas consumers, and the loss by leakage. Consumers of gas, in addition to these points, are specially interested in the modes by which the amount of gas used is determined, the proportion of carbon escaping without combustion. A ton of gas coal will yield nine or ten thousand feet of gas, containing carbon sufficient to make a flame equal to fifteen candles of six to the pound when it is burning five feet to the hour.

The less carbon is supplied, so much less will be the proportionate value of the gas, but so much greater its amount. In California gas has been sold at $10, and is now $9 per thousand cubic feet. In second class towns throughout the United States and Canada it is supplied at $3, $4 or $5 per thousand cubic feet, and here in New York at $2 50 per thousand cubic feet, the quality being, however, so widely different as to afford small basis for comparison. The gas produced from a ton of coal may thus be supposed to bring the gas company between $20 and $50, but there is a wide margin both of profit and loss that this calculation does not include.

The proportionate expense of labor and apparatus is much greater in small than in extensive gas works. In some works, the coal tar, asphaltum, ammonia and other matters separated from the gas, have already become a source of considerable revenue, and chemical science is now directed to the discovery of new modes of rendering them valuable. Pyroligneous acid has been used to make acetate of iron, and acetate and sulphate of alumina are used as mordants in dyeing. Professor Seeley has recently had great success in obtaining valuable purple dyes from coal tar. New uses for asphaltum are also being daily discovered. These are advantages accruing to gas companies and the public. The expense of mains and other pipes to supply gas is a heavy tax, and the leakage is stated to be equivalent to 22 per cent. of the whole amount of gas produced.

The joints where sections of mains come together are caulked with hemp and lead. The gas dries the hemp, which shrinks, and heat and cold alternately expand and contract the iron much more than the lead, and consequently in a very short time the seams are widely opened and an immense amount of leakage ensues. In Liverpool the sections of the mains are lathe turned to fit into each other, like the ground stoppers of glass bottles, so as to be perfectly air-tight, and consequently the loss by leakage is only 11 per cent. The public would be greatly benefited by the discovery of some mode by which consumers of gas may readily determine the exact amount of carbon in that which they purchase, since a mere reduction in price is no proof that gas is cheaper than it previously was. This gas burns faster than that which is more dense, and the experience of many merchants verifies the fact that gas bills may steadily increase, while gas companies are reducing their rates per thousand cubic feet. Another point worthy of notice is that pressure at the gas works upon pipes throughout the city, and at different elevations, is increased by the greater thinness of the gas, to the manifest disadvantage of consumers.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

### To make a Chowder.

1. Procure a hard-fleshed fish, like the striped bass, than which nothing is better. One of six pounds will be sufficient for an ordinary family. Clean the fish in the coldest well water. Split it from head to tail, and cut it then into pieces, half as large as your hand.

2. An old-fashioned, round-bottomed pot is indispensable.

3. Take half a pound of salt pork, slice it, and fry it in the pot; then remove the pork, leaving the fat.

4. Make a layer in the pot of fish; then season this with a little salt, red and black pepper, and a little (only a little) ground cloves and mace. On this sprinkle a small quantity of chopped onions, and a part of the fried pork chopped or cut into fine pieces.

5. Cover this with a layer of split crackers.

6. Another layer of fish, seasoning, chopped onions, and pork, as above.

7. Another layer of cracker, and so continue, till all the fish is used, letting the top layer be of crackers.

8. Pour into the pot just water enough to cover the whole; set it on the fire, and let it simmer half an hour or so, till the fish is tender to the touch of a fork. Great care should be taken that it does not come to a hard boil, but keep it just at the boiling point. Then remove the fish, crackers and all, with a skimmer, to a deep dish, leaving the gravy in the pot.

9. Thicken the gravy with pounded cracker, add to it the juice of a lemon, half a tumblerful of good claret, and, if it needs more seasoning, a little red and black pepper to your taste.

10. Pour the gravy over the fish, and crackers, and all; garnish the fish with slices of lemon, serve warm, eat, and return thanks.

MR. BATES ON THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.—The St. Louis Democrat, of Monday, gives currency to a rumor that the Attorney General, Mr. Bates, has given the opinion to President Lincoln that the revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1809, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts, and therefore it will be impossible to execute the laws with propriety, even, were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

ALLEGED CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The following is the receipt of John Vine Hall, the father of the commander of the Great Eastern, which has enabled many men to overcome the malady: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 1 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm, twice a day.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## LINES.

BY C.

'Tis religion, holy charm,
Not outward show or strife,
That preserves us free from harm,
And cheers the path of life.

'Tis religion, holy charm
That soothes the troubled brow
In distress; bids, feel no alarm,
For Jesus's at the prow.

'Tis religion, holy charm,
That cheers life's pathway;
Safely leads us, through each storm,
To the Eternal day.

Then religion, holy charm,
I'll devoutly seek;
With faith, lean upon Jesus' arm
And trust a Saviour meek.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXXII.

*Limitations—Continued.*—To take a case out of the statute, the promise must be certain or capable of being reduced to certainty, and the claim sued on identified as that in regard to which the promise was made. Hence, where an account was presented to the defendant, and he said, "I reckon it is correct, but I have sets off against it, and would rather settle with the plaintiff myself," and the witness could not say that the account exhibited on the trial was that which to the defendant;—held that this was insufficient. [Peebles *ex.* Mason, 3. Dev. 67; Smith *vs.* Leiper, 10. Ire. 86, and Moore *ex.* Ilman, 13. Ire. 272, approved, Buslee 38.]

In an action of assumpsit, brought for a certain sum of money agreed to be paid, it is no bar to the plea of the statute, that the defendant, within three years, promised to pay the debt, in good notes or judgments, which promise was accepted by the plaintiff. [Taylor *vs.* Stedman, 11. Ire. 417, approved. 13. Ire. 97.] To rebut the statute, a promise must be, either for a sum certain or for that, which may be, and afterwards is, reduced to a certainty. [13. Ire. 272.]

A constable received claims to collect from solvent persons in February, 1842. The sureties on his bond were sued in October, 1845, for his failure to collect. *Held* that the statute did not bar the suit. The omission to collect was a breach of a continuous nature. Admit there was a breach by a failure to collect before October, 1842, *non constat*, that there was not a breach for a failure to collect after October, 1842, to which latter breach the statute was, of course, no bar. The plaintiff was not obliged to sue for a breach before October, 1842, and had the same, or even more cause of complaint, because of an omission to collect between October, 1842, and February, 1843, when his office expired. [13 Ire. 421.] A reference to arbitrators will take a case out of the statute. [Talking's Admr. *vs.* Thackston and al Conf. Rep. 95, (1800.)] An acknowledgment made to an executor will prevent the operation of the statute, as well as if made to the testator. [1. Hay. 13, (1791.)]

In order to take the case out of the statute, the new promise or acknowledgment must be an express promise to pay a particular sum, absolutely or conditionally; or an admission of facts from which the court can infer an obligation for a certain sum; or that the parties are willing to account and pay the balance, when ascertained. [Peebles *vs.* Mason, 2. Dev. 367, (1831.)]

The acknowledgment, which will take a case out of the statute, must be an acknowledgment of a present subsisting debt. [Bank of Newbern *vs.* Saced, 3. Hawks 300, (1825.)]

The act of limitations runs from the date of the last item in an account, when the account has been running on from its commencement, but when it is once deserted or ended between the parties, then from that time. [1. Hay. 216, (1795.)] To take a debt, claim, or demand out of the operation of the statute, there must be a promise, either express or implied, to pay a certain and definite sum, or an amount capable of being reduced to a certainty, by reference to some paper, or by computation, or in some other infallible mode, not depending on the agreement of the parties, or the finding of arbitrators, or a jury. [1. Jones 91.] A promise to pay such sum as the plaintiff might deem just, when he should bring forward his account, is not sufficient to release a demand from the operation of the statute. [1. Jones 476.] Coverture is not a saving against the operation of the statute, unless the wife *must* be joined with the husband in order to sustain the action. Where he *may sue alone*, or where he *may* join the wife with him at his election, the statute bars. Where the eviction takes place *during the coverture*, the husband may sue alone, or may join his wife with him at his election; in such a case, therefore, he is barred by the statute. [2. Jones 393.] An agent of the plaintiff having with him several notes of the defendant, demanded payment, but did not exhibit the notes or any account, to which defendant replied that "he had claims against the plaintiff, and would see L. (plaintiff), and settle." Another agent for plaintiff presented the notes and an account together, and stated the amount of the whole, but did not state the amount of the account separately; to which defendant replied, "he would call and settle or attend to it." Neither of these colloquies, nor both together, amount to the recognition of a certain debt, so as to take the account out of the operation of the statute. [3. Jones 328.] To say of actionable words spoken, which are barred by the statute, "I never denied speaking those words, and I will stand up to them," is not a repetition of the charge; and though said within six months, before bringing the suit, will not support the action of slander. [3. J. 485.] A note without a seal, payable to bearer, is transferred by delivery to several holders successively, and after three years from its maturity, a suit is brought on it; a new promise made to a previous holder, cannot avail a subsequent holder to repel the statute. [3. Jones 493.] Where an action of debt is brought on a simple contract, no subsequent promise, however explicit, is sufficient to take it out of the operation of the statute. The case of Morrison *vs.* same, 3 Dev. 402, which was an action of debt, upon an unsealed engagement of the defendant's intestate, to convey to the plaintiff a tract of land, is directly in point. That case was based upon the English one of a Court *vs.* Cross, 11. Eng. Com. L. Rep. 124, and the principle has been recently recognized again in this Court, in Thompson *vs.* Gilreath, 3. J. 426,"—see the above case. The principle is, that the action of debt, being founded on the original contract, is barred by the statute, and then the replication that the defendant promised to pay within three years next before suing out the writ, is a departure in pleading, and, therefore, inadmissible, and of course no testimony can be allowed to support it. [4. Jones 33.] Where one receives money as an agent, no cause of action accrues until a demand is made, and consequently the statute runs only from that time. [4. J. 155.] There was an agreement to pay a debt in good cash notes, which was barred by the statute; afterwards, within three years of the bringing of the suit, the plaintiff asked the defendant for the money, he said he had paid a part, &c., and asked if he could still pay in good cash notes, was told yes, and said he would settle and make all right; *held* that this took the original promise out of the operation of the statute. Where a promise is barred by the statute, and a new promise is made between the same parties, to do the same thing, the old promise is revived, and the replication of the statute will be a general and not a special one. [4. J. 510.] See the opinion in this case, to reconcile it with the following. In an action of assumpsit, brought for a certain sum of money agreed to be paid, it is no bar to the plea of the statute, that the defendant, within three years, promised to pay the debt in good notes or judgments, which promise was accepted by the plaintiff. [Taylor *vs.* Stedman, 11. Ire. 417, approved. 13. Ire. 97.] Where there is a trust created by the agreement of the parties, the possession of the *cestui que* trust is not adverse to that of the trustee, and cannot, no matter how long it has been continued, divest the title of the trustee. [4. J. 436.] The statute to an action for the breach of a warranty of soundness, does not begin to run from the time when an injury befalls the purchaser in consequence of the unsoundness, but from the date of the contract. [5. J. 370.] The judicial transfer of the mother does not transfer her increase, nor does the adverse holding of the mother, in such cases, for three years, create a bar, under the statute, as to her child. As to it the statute only runs from its birth. [5. J. 83.] A promissory note, payable on demand, is due immediately, and the statute runs from the date. [5. J. 139.] Where the account, on which an action was brought, was read over to the defendant, who said, "he supposed it was right, and was willing to settle and give his note, but he thought the plaintiff had not given him all the credit to which he was entitled;" held that these expressions did not amount to a new promise, so as to rebut the statute. [5. J. 412.] G.

### A Call to the Ministry.

Somebody is always telling stories about the 'Hard-shell Baptists.' Wags have the run on them, and they may as well be content and bear it. Here follows a tale told on them not long since. My informant locates it in the mountains of North Carolina, where the Hard-shells are quite numerous, and where they believe pretty strongly in dreams and voices. In the important matter of a call to the ministry, a dream or voice is almost indispensable.

Now, it came to pass that a man by the name of Walker felt himself considerably moved to 'hold forth,' and kept spreading the fleece, Gideon-like, to ascertain his duty in the premises. To assist him in his pious investigations, he called at a still-house one evening to get some of the 'good critter.' After refreshment, the story runs, he left for home, and on the way he felt moved' to go into the grove a few hundred yards from the road, 'thar to wrastle on the subject.' While he was 'wrastlin' most earnestly, scarcely outdone by the patriarch, some one passed the road with a long eared animal, politely called a John Donkey, and John let off, as his race is wont to do sometimes, in a most moving and thrilling manner.

Walker's imagination, by his earnest 'wrastlin,' was wrought up to great intensity, and he converted Major John's discordant music, which, to most men, resembles the filing of a saw mill saw, into a call from Heaven, urging him to preach the Gospel. No time was to be lost. He rose from his knees duly commissioned, went to his church, and demanded a license, when the pastor interrogated him thus:

Pastor. Do you believe Brother Walker, that you are called of God to preach, 'as was Aaron?'

Walker. Most surtinly I does.

Pastor. Give the Church, that is, the brethern, the proof.

Walker. I was mightily diffikilted, and I determined to go into the woods and wrastle it out.

Pastor. That's it, Brother Walker.

Walker. And while thar wrastlin, Jacob like, I hearn one of the curiousest voices I ever hearn in all my borned days

Pastor. You are on the right track, brother Walker. Go on with your narration.

Walker. I couldent tell, to save my life, whether the voice was up in the air or down in the sky, it sounded so curious.

Pastor. Poor creetur! how he was diffikilted. Go on to narate, brother Walker. How did it appear to sound unto you?

Walker. Why, this away: 'Waw-waw-ker—waw waw-ker! Go preach, go preach go preach ee, go preach-ah, go preach-ah, go preach un, go preach-ah-ee-uh-ah-ee.'

Pastor. Bruthering and sisterings, that ar the right sort o' a call. Enough said, Brother Walker. That ar none uv your college calls, nor money calls. No doctor uv 'vinity ever got such a call as that. Brother Walker must have license for sartin and for sure.

The license was granted, the story goes, and Walker is now doubtless making the mountains ring with a voice second only to that of *his who called him to the ministry*.

Deacon Soes had always been remarkable for his meekness and uniform propriety of conduct. On the occasion of a "militia muster" the "spirit" of the day produced such an influence on the worthy Deacon, that it attracted the attention of the pastor and some of the brethern. The dominie expressed his astonishment, and asked the cause.

"Why, dominie," replied the deacon, "you see I've been 'instant in season and out of season, serving the Lord' for the last twenty years, and I thought that just for once, I'd take a day to myself."

"My little angel," asks the husband of his wife, in a railroad carriage, "are you comfortable in your corner?" "Very much so, thank you dear." "You don't feel the cold?" "Not at all." "The door closes well?" "Very well, thank you." "Well, then, come and change places with me."

R. J. WALKER A RICH MAN.—A Washington correspondent says: Robert J Walker has suddenly become a millionaire, by the decision made yesterday in the Supreme Court, involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California, estimated to be worth millions of dollars. Mr Walker is proprietor of one-fifth of this valuable mine, and was offered, not long ago, $2,000,000 for it, provided the court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning, went home to dinner a millionaire." The disastrous condition of the country may, however, prevent his immediate realization of his "expectation."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

GOLD MEDALS PRESENTED TO LIEUT. CRAVEN.—Lieut. Commanding Craven, who but recently returned from a cruise in the war steamer Mohawk, went to sea on Saturday in command of the steamer Crusader. Just before sailing he received, through the Secretary of State, a gold medal and diploma with which he has been presented by the Queen of Spain, for his kindness to several shipwrecked sailors. The medal was large and massive, and of beautiful workmanship.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTER.—Col. Wm. D. Pryne, formerly of Fluvanna county, but a resident of Danville, Va., for several months past, has been appointed Postmaster at that place, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of W. D. Coleman. Col. Payne represented Fluvanna county in the Legislature of Virginia some years ago.—Appeal.

Lewis Foot, of Plainville, Conn., aged 72 years, died on the 11th, and on Tuesday an immense bony excrescence, extending from the back of his right ear to his right hip, was removed. It weighed 52½ lbs., and is called by the doctors, "a degeneration of the shoulder blade." It had been growing since 1856.

"And so you have married a Mr. Penny?" said a gentleman to a lady of his acquaintance. "No—Mr. Pence." "Ah, you have done better than I thought.

A tailor being reproached by a silly fellow as only the ninth part of a man, retorted by saying: "Still, I am better off than you; for a fool is no part of a man at all."


### Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS Greensboro, N.C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport Niagara County, N.Y. 10-6m

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N.C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 11-1y

WM. M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.
SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Stanly and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Market's corner. jan 21-1y

### Norfolk and Portsmouth.

.....Jno. TAYLOR.....
HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *HOOPS, SHOOK, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

5000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices, Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK, VA.* Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 24 Bank street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Sugars, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c.* Our stock will always be large and select, and having from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.
Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, pre paid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Houghton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. M. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized Agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dye stuffs*, Patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices for cash. Sept. 1—1y

W. T. WALKE.....P. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. B. GOODWIN.
WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK, VA.* Sept. 1—1y.

### SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE! A splendid place to study! Come to the Ocean-side. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold.—Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection.

We make no flourish over *moderate* knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON.
aug-1-ly Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. STOCK, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and full. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.
REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. B. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Motley, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. D[illegible] Reid.

GREENSBORO FEMALE [illegible] THE SPRING SESSION [illegible] first Tuesday in January, and [illegible] in May. There will be no Vacation [illegible] exercises of the College will be [illegible] at Christmas.
There will be vacancies [illegible] Tuition according to [illegible] the subscriber at an early [illegible] Terms as heretofore. [illegible]
Nov. 8, 1860.

GRAND [illegible] SAGY, A.M., Principal [illegible] Languages, assisted by [illegible] Music, Painting in Oil [illegible] Drawing, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each [illegible] Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $8 00. For particulars refer to pamphlets, or address, JACOB MOTSINGER.
Patton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, }
Miss M. J. TUCKER, } Assistants.
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }
The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 11th. Pupils admitted any time and charged for the time they remain. TERMS—Board $8 per month; Tuition [illegible] Latin, French and Singing, $10 00, $12 00, $15 00. Use of Piano or Guitar, $3 00.
Terms—Twenty five dollars per session required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They may [illegible] or can be boarded in the family of the Principals. A liberal share of patronage is solicited and expected.
June 30th, 1860.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.
Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is at present a daily coach from the head of Rowan rail road, 12 miles from Morganton. *Ex.* For [illegible] address the Principals.
Sept. 1—ly.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS, MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.*
REV. T. C. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS P. D. WHITTINGTON, Principal Female Dept.
The next session will open the 11th of January, and continue Five months, per term of twenty one weeks, [illegible] $11 00. The Trustees have located in a Seminary of its own, [illegible] Half of the tuition in the State, and [illegible] expenses in the Female Department, is in advance. Due [illegible] number at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.
dec 15-3

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, Jonesboro, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The Fall Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, in the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15 per session. Music on Piano or Guitar $30; Greek Painting, $5; Embroidery $5 00; Italian, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Wax flowers, Feather flowers, Wax work, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7 00 per month, including washing and fire. [illegible] extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One half payable in advance. For further information address J. S. RAY, *Sec.*

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will [illegible] session on September 2d, 1861. Having a [illegible] healthful situation, and is of easy access from [illegible] of the State, its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character through the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all Incidentals, from $150 to $175. For further particulars address
Rev. D. D. PETTIGREW, *President*, or
aug. 2-3t. Col. JOHN SHERRILL, *Secty of Board.*

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first five months' session of this Institution will [illegible] the summer, 1860, and the next session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the building has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus, and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as locally eligible for the purposes of educating and storing the minds, as the healthy waters of the springs are for curing health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influences of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to act in the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.
Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12 50; Higher English, $15 00; Modern Languages, each, $5 00; Ancient Languages, each, $5; Book Music, $5; Oil Painting, in oil, $10 00; Painting in water colors, $10 00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12 00; Drawing and Embroidery, each $5 00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $40 00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McILWRAY, A. M., Pres.
aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.
EXPENSES:
Tuition..... $10 00 per session.
Tuition in Preps..... $30 00 to $40 00 per annum.
Board including rooms, fuel, washing &c.....$8 00 to $10 00 per month.
july 7-1y B. CRAVEN.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 18th, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec21-3t E. F. WATSON.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N.C.—This flourishing Institution opened its spring session January 13th, 1861.
We promise boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.
Tuition is from 8 to $15. Entering fee $1. Board $6 50 per month. G. W. HIGH, A. M., Principal.
feb. 26—tf.

J. AMMOND, T. NORTON CLINE, *of London*, DR. A. A. MBRYDE, *of Virginia*.
METROPOLITAN Teacher's Agency, AMMOND, CLINE & CO., 249 Park Place, New York.
DR. A. A. MBRYDE (a Southern gentleman) of the above firm will reside in the South till the 1st of September next, and with the extensive means at his command will take pleasure in procuring situations for southern teachers in any southern State. For particulars, address him immediately at Randolphville, N. C. Schools, Families and Colleges supplied, at short notice, with accomplished professors, instructors, governesses, &c. Teachers, male and female, now wanted to fill vacancies in Tenn., Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Ark., Texas. mch.—3—1t.

# THE TIMES.

...O, N. C.

...ril 6, 1861

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

### To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. None but short advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One insertion of ten lines | | $1 00 |
| Three insertions of ten lines, one month | | 2 00 |
| One quarter column | 3 do | 5 00 |
| One half column | 6 do | 8 00 |
| One column | 12 do | 15 00 |
| One square one month | | 2 00 |
| Two squares do | | 3 00 |
| Three do do | | 4 00 |
| One quarter column one month | | 10 00 |
| One half column do | | 15 00 |
| One column do | | 25 00 |
| One square one year | | 50 00 |
| One quarter column one year | | 80 00 |
| One half column do | | 150 00 |
| One column do | | 250 00 |


### The Senate Adjourned.

On Thursday of last week, the President notified the Senate that he had no further communications to make to that body, and they adjourned *sine die*.

### Collecting the Revenue.

The Confederate States are preparing to collect the duty on goods transported from a foreign country, like North Carolina, by railroad. Chester, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the King's Mountain Railroad, has been made a place of entry and delivery, and Mr. J. T. Robinson appointed collector.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, has issued circular instructions in relation to the collection of customs. Revenue stations on the railroad lines entering the new Confederacy, where all goods are to be subject to examination, and the trunks and personal baggage of passengers, will be subject to the following supervision:

PASSENGER BAGGAGE.

The baggage of all passengers passing over the railroad routes before named, on arrival at the aforesaid revenue stations or depots, shall be subject to the inspection and examination of either the revenue guard at such stations, or revenue officer at such revenue depots, and any baggage that may be intended to be landed at places between the revenue stations and first revenue depots, may be examined by the revenue guard, and if containing no articles subject to duty, shall be landed at the intermediate place named, by having the following permit, signed by the said revenue guard, pasted prominently on the trunk, valise, carpet bag, or other envelope of such baggage, and the permit shall be in the following form:

Baggage Permit—
Revenue Station at 18 .
Passenger baggage examined, and may be delivered. A. B.,
Revenue Guard

BAGGAGE CONTAINING DUTIABLE MERCHANDIZE.

Should, however, dutiable articles be found in such baggage, the trunk or other package containing the same must be placed in the car with the merchandize, and under the revenue lock, as before required, and the fact noticed in the manifest. And such baggage shall be delivered, with the other merchandize to the chief revenue officer at the revenue depot, under the foregoing regulations.

DISPOSITION OF BAGGAGE AT REVENUE DEPOTS.

Passenger baggage destined for places beyond or more interior than the revenue depot, must be examined by the chief revenue officer at said revenue depot, and if they are found not to contain any merchandize subject to duty, may pass to their destination by having a permit in the same form as that provided for revenue stations, signed by the chief revenue officer, pasted thereon.

Should, however, such baggage contain dutiable merchandize, the trunks or other package in which said baggage is contained, shall be deposited at said revenue depot as hereinbefore provided for regular merchandize.

### Small Pox.

There are four or five cases of small pox in Washington. The *Dispatch* says the disease is of a mild type, and that proper precautions are taken to prevent its spreading.

### Incendiaries.

The Washinton, N. C., *Dispatch* says five attempts were made to set fire to that town on Thursday night, the 21st ult., all of which failed.

We learn from the Charlotte papers that since last Friday they have had six or eight fires, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The town is in a state of very great excitement. The fires have been mostly out-houses, resulting in light damages. A meeting held on last Sunday appointed about two hundred extra patrols, and the whole country is being secured for the incendiaries.

We learn from the Columbia Carolinian that a fire occurred at Sumterville, S. C., on the 27th, destroying twelve houses, including the Town Hall.

### Southern News.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 2.—W. H. Ward, editor of the "Key of the Gulf," has arrived here from Pensacola. He states that on the 25th ult., the steamer Gen. Rusk arrived at Key West with 200 troops for Fort Taylor, and 100 for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas.

The United States steamer Crusader, Lieut. Craven, had reached Key West with marines.

The United States frigate Brooklyn was going into Key West, on the 16th. There was no doubt she had left her troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas Commissioners stipulated that the Rusk's troops should be landed at New York, and the commander of the three companies on board of her signed a paper exonerating Capt. Smith, of the Rusk, from any blame for the deception.

By an arrival at Key West, on the 29th ult., it was reported that the Spanish flag had been hoisted at St. Domingo by the French and Spaniards. The Spanish President had previously written to Havana, that if Spanish forces were not sent there, the Spanish population would raise the Spanish flag, whereupon five Spanish war vessels, with 1,000 men, sailed from there and took formal possession of St. Domingo, aided by a French corvette.

Miramon was at Havana endeavoring to raise a force to enter Mexico again, and the French and Spanish seemed to sympathize with the movement. It was believed at Havana on the 25 inst., that those Governments (France and Spain) would, with their squadrons, aid the landing of such an expedition at Vera Cruz, and rumor said a fleet for that purpose had sailed publicly.

### From Texas.

New Orleans, April 3d.—Advices from Galveston say that Col. Ford had received intelligence from Matamoras that Gen Avalos was advancing upon Brownsville with three thousand men.

He declares that Texas is a part of Mexico, and now that the federal troops are withdrawn it is time to retake it.

Col Ford is preparing to receive him at Brownsville.

### From Washington.

Washington, April 3.—Bids for the eight million loan opened yesterday. The aggregate bids amounted to upwards of thirty millions. Prices ranged from 90 cents to par. The average was about 93½. None were accepted below 93 17-100.—Nearly all came from points north of Baltimore.

Municipal elections were held on Monday in St. Louis, Cincinnatti, Cleaveland and Toledo. Every one elected Democratic tickets by large majorities.

The news from Richmond is unimportant.

Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, U. S. Navy, died in Norfolk city on the 23d March, aged 76 years.

### The Country as it is, and what to do with it.

Since we have known the *National Intelligencer*, it has never been edited by politicians, but by statesmen. Its editors are old, are not office seekers, are ambitious only to serve their country as editors of a paper above mere party, above cliques, above the influence of individual preference. Hence, the *Intelligencer* has ever been conservative, has never taken extreme measures and has experienced none of those fluctuations so common to mere partisan sheets.

"In the present anomalous condition of public affairs," remarks the New York *Observer*, "when the counsels of the wisest are turned into folly, and the country looks about for a leader who has the courage and sagacity to point out a course through which the Ship of State may be guided into safe waters, this judicious, calm, and patriotic paper devotes seven columns to a review of the history of the last four months, exposing the causes that have precipitated the present results, denying the expediency and the right of secession, rebuking the violent action of the seceding States, and then, taking things as they are, proposes a plan for meeting the inevitable future."

The *Intelligencer* say:

"Thus far, it must be admitted, the provocations and aggressions have been all on the side of the Seceding States, and no friend of "peaceable secession" can find it in his heart to justify the high handed proceedings which have been taken in that name against the rights and property of the United States. That the forts of the government have been seized and held in military occupation may be justified under color of a necessity to provide for the defence of the Seceding States against apprehended or rather imputed designs on invasion on the part of the Federal Government. But the seizure of public vessels, the appropriation of military stores, the confiscation of bullion belonging to the United States, and similar acts of revolutionary violence, cannot be regarded in any other light than acts of hostility, which, had they been committed by a foreign nation, would have resulted in immediate war."

We shall do great injustice to this very able historical statement, if we attempt to condense it, and we therefore reluctantly confine ourselves to a repetition of the conclusions to which the *Intelligencer* comes, as to the policy which the Administration should pursue.

"Our readers do not need to be informed that we are entirely opposed to any thing like "coercion," in order to retain the people of the Seceding States within the orbit of the Union. We do not believe in any right of secession, but just as little do we believe in the doctrine of "coercion" as a remedy for the evils created by the exercise of that assumed right. According to the theory of our civil system the several States if not voluntarily true to their Federal obligations, may commit wrongs against the Federal Government, even while nominally within the Union, against which that Government could not take up arms without precipitating a total change of political relations. It cannot be denied that our Government, in its very genius, is essentially a Government of consent, depending for its orderly and harmonious working on the support it finds in the hearts of the people. Local insurrections, or even general popular insubordination extending throughout a single State, as in the case of the "Dorr rebellion" in Rhode Island, may be put down by the strong hand of the civil power. But in the present instance the problem presented for solution involves elements of difficulty and danger which are much more widespread in their prevalence, and which are much more deeply seated in the body politic.—In seven States of the Union the Federal authority has been entirely abolished.—The civil machinery essential to the execution of the laws has passed into the hands of men who no longer recognize that authority. The States renouncing their Federal allegiance have had erected over them a Confederate Government which, in their name, assumes to exercise the functions formerly devolved on the Government of the United States.

"Under such circumstances it is obvious that the theoretical obligation imposed on the President of the United States to execute the laws equally in Georgia and New York must, in practice be modulated according to the altered circumstances of the case presented by the former. As nobody in the Government or out of it proposes to institute a "coercive policy" for the "subjugation" of the Seceding States, it remains to say that the only points of possible contact and hostility relate to the collection of the revenues and the occupation of the public property of the United States; which property, situated within the Seceding States and still in our possession, is now reduced, or soon will be reduced, to the single fort of Pickens, on the coast of Florida.

"With regard to the collection of the revenues by the United States on all goods imported into the Seceding States, we have to say that, even if politic, it is, by the methods prescribed in the existing laws of the land, rendered impracticable. As has been well said, the President, who is sworn to enforce the law, must himself obey the law: and he can collect the revenue only at the places and in the manner prescribed by existing acts of Congress. The ports of entry are established by Congress; the President has no power to abolish them, or to transfer the place of collecting the duties. The only alternative open to adoption, under present circumstances would seem to be, to establish the custom house on Board a Government vessel; but it does not appear that the Executive has power to do this without special authorization by Congress. In 1833, when the collection of the Federal revenue was likely to be resisted in South Carolina, President Jackson advised that an act should be passed authorizing the President to alter or abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and establish the custom house at some secure place within a port or harbor, with various other modifications of the then existing laws.—An act was passed in compliance with this recommendation, but its operation was limited to the close of the next session of Congress.

"Mr. Lincoln has no more power than President Jackson had previous to the passage of "the force act;" and if the Executive needed to be clothed with additional authority then, it would seem to be even more necessary under existing circumstances. Considered, therefore, purely as a question of power, we do not perceive that President Lincoln has any authority to collect the revenues in the Seceding States, otherwise than in the way provided by the ordinary laws, which, as is known, are wholly inadequate for the purpose, since in those States the Federal Government is wholly without agents to administrate or enforce the laws. It is plain, then, that without additional legislation the revenues cannot be collected at Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans. And, considering the question as one of policy, we are frank to avow our opposition to any attempt, on the part of the Federal Government, to supply this defect by further legislation at the hands of Congress, which we have seen it intimated in some of our contemporaries, may possibly be summoned by the President for this purpose in extraordinary session. To collect the revenues on vessels of war, stationed off all the ports of the Seceding States, even if practicable, would, to use a homely phrase, be found "to cost more than it came to," and would not fail to bring about hostilities between the two Governments, the end of which no man can foresee.

"We all know that there are peculiar reasons of State policy which make the preservation of the public peace more incumbent on our Government than on that of the Seceding States—more incumbent, we mean, in point of expediency, for, in point of moral duty, the obligation is equally binding on both. The Seceding States see, or fancy they see, in the outbreak of hostilities between them and the Federal Government, a sure means of winning to their number the Border Slaveholding States. And it is the part of sound policy and of wise strategy on the part of the Federal Government to avoid all possible occasions of offence, as far as may be compatible with the national safety, which, in the present attitude of our civil relations, can better be subserved by conciliation and forbearance than by the summary processes of executive rigor.

"And, as in the case of the public revenues, so also in the case of the public property seized by the Seceding States, we entirely disapprove the policy of its recapture and occupation by military force. The wrong committed by such seizure would not be remedied by such a proceeding, or the remedy might prove worse than the wrong.

"In regard to the retention of the forts occupied by the United States, that is a question which is now brought down to the simple point of holding or abandoning Fort Pickens, for we assume that Fort Sumter will be evacuated at an early day, and Forts Jefferson, at Tortugas, and Taylor, at Key West, lying far out at sea, and being obviously of national importance, are not included in the number of the posts which the State of Florida is entitled to claim on the ground of any necessity for her local defence.

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"In view of the difficulties which surround an adjustment of the questions raised by the dismemberment of the Union, we have come to the conclusion that no authority less final and comprehensive than a General Convention of the States remaining loyal to their Federal allegiance can be successfully invoked in the premises. We take it for granted that if the separation of the Seceded States is to be permanent, the questions now outstanding between them and the Federal Government are to be settled in some authoritative manner, and we know of no way in which this can be done so appropriately and effectively as by the arbitration of a National Conference. It would be the duty of such Convention to revise the Constitution of the United States, and this might be done in such a way as to bring about a reconstruction of the Union; or, if this should be found impracticable, provision might be made for contracting the limits of the Union so as to comprise only the States according to the project of a Constitution submitted as the fruits of its labors. In the propositions of the late Peace Conference we have already the basis of constitutional amendments, which, in substance if not in form, might be taken as the general rallying cry of conservative men in proceeding to the election of delegates to such Convention from all the States. The work of the Peace Conference, so far from failing to the ground, might thus be made the means of assuring the return of a majority of the delegates committed to its general principles, and thus the proceedings of the National Convention would be restrained within just limits, without diverging into the contrarieties of opinion springing from the predominance of sectional antagonisms over the spirit of concession and compromise.

"As no one proposes the subjugation of the seceded States, it follows that the adjustment of their relations to the Federal Government can be arranged only by their voluntary return to the Union or by the definite recognition of their independence out of it. As soon as it shall be made apparent that the people of the seceded States desire a permanent separation from their former confederates, it would seem to be the part of wisdom and sound policy for the people of the United States to acquiesce in that desire. Nothing can be gained in the interest of peace or dignity, or good neighborhood or reciprocal trade, by a *persistent* refusal to ascertain and fix disputed relations which must be adjusted in the end, and which can be more satisfactorily adjusted by negotiations before war than by negotiations after war.

* * * * * *

"If then, the developments of the ensuing year shall leave no doubt respecting the determination of the people in the seceded States to maintain their present attitude towards the United States, we shall advocate the policy of their recognition by our Government, and this, among other questions, might be referred to the arbitrament of a National Convention, which would be called to make arrangements with especial reference to this matter. In the meantime, and equally in behalf of both Governments, we shall not cease to inculcate the duty of patience and the arts of peace."

REMARKS.—We believe it is generally conceded that the policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration is outlined in the article from which we have made the above extracts. His friends say it may be necessary to vary and even to ignore this programme; but if the South does not by her course compel a change of plan, something like the above will become history during the present year.

TRUE WORTH and excellence of nature is seldom recognized by the world, unless attended by the pomp and glitter of position and possessions. Surroundings common to error and poverty seem to convey the thoughts of want of worth. The world seems to forget the noblest part of one's nature in the outer vestments.

### The Deep River Coal Region.

Every investigation of scientific men in the Coal Regions of North Carolina, develops some new source of wealth. At first the presence even of coal in large quantities was doubted by the best of geologists; but a closer examination has shown that it not only exists there in the greatest abundance, but that it is of the finest quality of the bituminous kind. Shafts have been sunk under the direction of able geologists, and, as soon as the communication with the markets is complete, an unlimited supply can be sent off. This kind of coal is of so much use in every branch of manufacture, that the demand for it is, and must continue to be very great. The price at this time is such as to enable the mines of Wales principally to supply our markets. But when our mines get at work, they will be able to undersell all others two or three dollars in the ton, and this will give us purchasers for any amount that can be excavated.

But this region is by no means rich only in coal. Nature seems to have been profuse in her gifts. For close in connection with these beds of coal, is found in immense quantity, the best of iron. The black-band ore, celebrated for its many good qualities, and out of which is made all of the fine castings, and the best of railroad iron, and which has been the main instrument in building up the trade and increasing the wealth of the city of Glasgow, is found here under the most favorable circumstances. In the great mines of Scotland, the thickness of the stratum of ore, at its greatest, is only nine inches; so that as it is necessary for the miners to have more than six feet pitch in the subterranean rooms, in which they work, in quarrying the iron, they are forced to bring to the surface five or six times as much of worthless material; of course, at great expense of time and labor. Whereas in the mines on Deep River, there are two parallel strata of the ore, each three feet in thickness, separated by one of poor coal one foot in thickness; so that, in excavating six parts of the ore, they only have to bring out one of useless matter. This is a great advantage; for as the value of a mine, other things being equal, depends very much upon the facility and cheapness with which the iron can be brought to the surface, this will enable our mines greatly to undersell those of Sadael, that for many years have been the source from which we have obtained most of our rails for railroads, and all the old iron used in castings. The Americans are great consumers of iron in all the varied forms that art can give it, and for years we have been dependent upon Great Britain for the larger part of our supply, but the great abundance, the fineness of the quality, and cheapness with which we can get our Chatham iron to market, will soon enable us to rely entirely upon our own mines, and will make North Carolina of more importance to the world.

The Kerosene Oil, with whose excellencies as a cheap source of light all are well acquainted, has also been discovered. There is a stratum of slate over thirty feet in thickness, thoroughly saturated with the ready-made oil of nature. For several years we have considered this oil one of the cheapest and best sources of light, and whenever gas is not to be got, it has taken the place of all other substances for this purpose. The quantity up there is immense, and as soon as the machinery has been procured for its extraction, the price must fall enough to enable every one to have plenty of light at a small expense. What a great blessing this will be!

But I have not yet finished the catalogue of the riches of this section. Agriculture is also to get its share of benefit from this store of treasures. In an experimental extraction of the oil from the slate, the residium was found to be a most excellent fertilizer. Our soils through this State—once rich and fertile—by a long continued system of forced and exhausting culture, have become unproductive in many places, and vast tracts, abandoned as hopelessly sterile, have been given up to the broom sedge. Successive crops took away the mineral substances necessary to feed the growing plants, and by degrees the land has become almost devoid of them on the surface. For the past few years this has been remedied, in a great measure, by the application of guano, the superphosphates, and other artificial manures. The great increase in the production of those counties in which they have been used is conclusive testimony of their value. The most knowing of farmers have at last overcome their prejudices in using them. But the expensiveness of these manures will ever be a mighty obstacle to their general use, and unless some other means can be discovered large tracts of land must never be reclaimed to their fertility and richness. Nature seems to have foreseen our difficulty, and has provided the remedy. This newly developed fertilizer, containing, as it does, a large proportion of the phosphates, lime, potassa, soda, and thirty-five per cent. of pure carbon—which substances, manipulated with oil of vitrol, (sulphuric acid, a very cheap article,) make an excellent fertilizer, and as they can be got in immense quantity, and at small cost, will, in a great measure, supersede the others, which are so expensive, and will bring back to fertility our now barren soil.

These are but the most prominent of the valuable substances to be found in the coal regions of North Carolina. There are many others, which, as they are developed will grow into great importance, but which, in this cursory view, it is unnecessary to mention.

These many and mighty sources of wealth are as yet not within the reach of the markets. Railroads have been chartered and are in course of construction which will give ready access to them.—But there seems not to be an appreciation of the immense importance of this region, if we can judge by the indolence shown in developing them. Perhaps the reason is, we have been so little accustomed to hear of such wealthy countries, the accounts of them appear too marvelous to be true.—The Americans are noted for their ingenuity and none can surpass them in energy, and it only needs that these qualities should be brought into action, and by good management, we could soon develop the many resources that now lie slumbering in this rich valley. No effort should be spared, no money held back, which will lay open to the world these benefits, and add untold millions to the wealth and give new impetus to the increase of the prosperity of our good old State.—*Ad Valorem Banner.*

THE 'UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.'—The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the father of the Ohio 'irrepressibles,' has been assigned by the new administration the post of Consul General of the United States at Montreal. This stations him at the northern terminus of the U. G. R. R., where he can superintend the arrival of the passengers, and take the general oversight of the road.

### Public Meeting.

A portion of the citizens of Polk county, N. C., assembled at the Court House in Columbus, on Saturday the 9th of March, 1861, when H. M. Earl was called to the Chair, and C. O. Green and P. S. Hunter were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting, as explained by Gen. W. E. Jones in an able address, was to express our opinion on Federal affairs, as well as to express our disapprobation of the conduct of members of Congress who have been franking public documents of an incendiary character in our midst.

The following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: A. J. Cansler, G. J. Mills, Dr. C. King, F. A. Weaver, and Dr. J. G. Blackstock.

While the committee was absent, Dr. C. Mills entertained the meeting in one of his ablest speeches, well adapted to the times. When Dr. Mills finished his speech, the committee, through their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, We have seen the Inaugural Address of Abe Lincoln, President of the United States, and learn therefrom that he intends to carry out the principles adopted by the Convention that nominated him, which will be detrimental to our interests and honor; and that we are heartily sorry to see members of Congress from this and other States franking incendiary documents even to *free negroes* among us, Therefore

*Resolved*, That we do solemnly disapprove of the course of Abe Lincoln, as marked out in his Inaugural.

*Resolved*, That we will never take up arms against our Southern brethren.

*Resolved*, That we disdain the conduct of John A. Gilmer of this State, and Andy Johnson of Tennessee, in franking documents to free negroes, and think them better suited to a Northern than a Southern clime.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to wait on the post master at this place, demand and obtain the documents in his office, and burn them in the public street.

*Resolved*, That volunteer companies be raised in different portions of the country, to defend our homes.

In obedience to the fourth resolution, the Chairman appointed Dr. B. Lankford, Maj. D. T. Sims, and Dr. J. G. Blackstock.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings be published in the Asheville News, State Journal, Banner and Democrat requested to copy.

H. M. EARL, Ch'n.

C. O. GREEN, P. S. HUNTER, } Secretaries.

N. B. After the meeting adjourned the committee waited on the postmaster and obtained from him a large package of incendiary documents, and burned them publicly. Some of those addressed to free negroes were kept for future reference.

(The above is published not because we endorse the resolutions passed by the meeting; but as a specimen to show to what lengths extremists can go. Men who let their passion so completely get the better of their judgment, are as dangerous, if they had the power, as if they came from the other extreme of the Union.)

## NEWS ITEMS.

SALES OF STATE STOCKS IN NEW YORK, March 29, 1861, as follows:

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|---|---|
| Tennessee 6's, | 75 |
| Missouri 6's, | 66½ |
| Virginia 6's, | 76½ |
| North-Carolina 6's, | 81. |

The Texas Convention has adopted the Constitution of the Southern Government almost unanimously. It has turned old Sam Houston adrift, and is regulating things generally in real Texan style.

NEW MEXICO.—The War Department is anxiously awaiting the news from the Military posts in New Mexico, as it is to be feared that the officers of the army there have been induced to join the Confederation, and to desert their colors, taking with them the men, arms and stores of their respective commands.

DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S MOTHER.—Marie Louise Victorie, widow of Edward, Duke of Kent and mother of the present Queen of Great Britain, died at her residence, near Windsor, on the 16th ult. She was the daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Saalfeld, Cobourg, and was born August 17, 1786; was married to the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III., at Cobourg, on the 29th of May, 1818, and at London on the 11th of July ensuing. She died of cancer, a disease which had long afflicted her, but which assumed an alarming character only a few days before her decease. She was a most excellent mother, and her example and care fostered the development of the many virtues which adorn the character of the reigning Queen.

UNION FEELING IN FLORIDA.—A letter from Jacksonville, Florida, says, "Secession, so rampant when we arrived here in December, is clearly in its descending mode. The custom house has begun to collect duties for the State of Florida, otherwise there appears on the surface no evidence of State Government. The President's inaugural made a little excitement, but even that seems to have died away. Union men are as thick as hops here in Jacksonville, though this is the hot-bed of secession in East Florida.

THE FORTS.—It is stated that Fort Pickens will follow Fort Sumpter, in the way of the withdrawal of troops or evacuation, and that the subject is considered by members of the Cabinet. The Southern Commissioners believe that the evacuation of the fort will soon be a recognized necessity, and are stipulating now that there shall be no reinforcements of supplies. If this is agreed to by the President, there will be a withdrawal of the Confederacy forces near the fort.

MISSOURI.—The State Convention has adjourned, until the third Monday in December. The Convention declared in favor of using every effort to secure the rights of its citizens in the Union, and appointed delegates to a convention of the Border States.

The Georgia State Convention has passed a resolution providing for the annual payment to pensioners resident in the State, of a sum equal to that paid to them by the United States Government prior to the secession of the State.

MOREHEAD CITY.—The *Beaufort Banner* says, Morehead city is steadily improving. Mr. Cunningham, who bought the Macon House some time ago, is enlarging it, and making other decided improvements. One or two new stores are being built and others are in contemplation. Dwelling houses are steadily going up, and the population is slowly but surely increasing.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Treasurer's report for the year ending November 30, gives the following exhibit:

The receipts by Prof. M. Fetter, the Bursar, for tution, room, rent, &c., were $24,735.64; and his disbursements for college expenses $17,620 13.

The funds of the institution consist of $200,000 stock in Bank of N. C.; $9,000 N. C. Bonds; $10,000 Virginia Bonds; $5,500 Wilmington Bonds; $27,558.58 individual bonds; cash $1,772.30—total $253,830.88.

The South Carolina Convention re-assembled on the 26th of March. The Constitution of the Southern Government is being considered in secret session.

APPOINTED.—Willie P. Mangum, Jr., son of the late Priestly H. Mangum, of N. C., has been appointed Consul to Ningpoo, China; salary, $3,000.

The widow of Yturbide, formerly Emperor of Mexico, died last Thursday in Philadelphia, at an advanced age. Yturbide was elected Emperor and crowned in 1822, but the political troubles induced him to abdicate in about a year from that time, and with his family he went to Italy. Two years later he returned to Mexico, was declared a traitor, and shot within a week after landing on the shores of the country of which he had been elected Emperor. The Mexican government allowed his widow a pension, and she removed to Philadelphia, where she has lived since 1825, where she has brought up a family and made a large circle of friends. She lived in a very quiet style, and but few of her fellowcitizens knew that Philadelphia numbered among its residents an ex-Empress.

## MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 27th ult., Geo. Barting Myers and Miss Sarah Ann Michael.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 13th ult., Mr J. S. Johnston to Miss Susan J. Baldock.

In the vicinity of Davidson College, on the 19th ult. Wm. Black, Esq., of Lancaster, S. C. to Mrs. Eliza Jane Aiken of Mecklenburg county.

In Lillington, on the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Charles Rawlon to Miss Elizabeth C. Charles, all of New Hanover county.

In Bladen county, on the 23th ult., Rev. D. E. Nicholson, of the North Carolina Conference, to Mrs. Francis C. Gillespie, of Bladen.

## DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 20th ult., Mrs Frances Hutchings, in the 73d year of her age.

In Henry county, Va., on the 15th ult., Mrs. Margaret C., wife of Dr. J. R. Holland, and only daughter of Peter M. Brown, of Charlotte, N. C.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., Dr. F. H. B., aged 70 years. He was a member of the Convention of 1835 and several times a member of the Legislature.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Greensboro Market.

*Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Ode.*

April 1.—Bacon 12½. Beef 7@8c. Brooms 25c. Butter 15c. Coffee 16½. Candles, tallow 20@25c.—Adamantine 25@30c.—Sperm 40@45c. Corn 75c. Meal 75c. Chickens 10@15c. Eggs 10@12c. Flour $7.00. Lard 12½@15c. Hay 75c. Oats 40@50c. Peas, yellow 90c, white $1. Pork $7. Rice 7c. Salt $2¼@2½. Sugar, brown 10@12½. Loaf 12c, crushed 13c, clarified 14c. Tallow 12½@15c. Wheat 81@1.25. Fruit—dried apples 2cts. per lb. Peaches, unpealed 5cts, pealed 9c.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

April 1.—Sales of cotton to-day 16,500 bales. Middling 12@12½c.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 1.—Wheat—New crop white 1.40@1.55; red 1.30 Corn—White and yellow 55@56.

### NEW YORK MARKET.

April 1.—Cotton active 12¾@13c. Flour—Southern 5.65@6.60. Wheat—Southern Red 1.55. Corn Mixed 62@63.

### PETERSBURG MARKET.

April 2.—Wheat—White 1.50@1.70; Red 1.38. Cotton—mixed 11½. Corn—62@65. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 7.25@7.50; extra 7.50@8.00, family 10@10.50.

### RICHMOND MARKET.

April 2.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good at $17½@27½ leaf, 30@45. Wheat—Red 1.38@1.39; white 1.55.

### NORFOLK MARKET.

*Reported weekly, by Rowland & Brown, Com. Merchants.*

April 2.—Flour—Family 7.25, Extra 6.75, Superfine $6.00. Wheat—white 1.20@1.30; red 1.10@1.25.—Spirits Turpentine 35@36. Rosin 1.35. Corn—white 61@62. Yellow and mixed 60@61. Bacon—shoulders 9@10½; sides 11@11½.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 3.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.55, yellow dip 1.40 hard $1.30 lbs. Spirits Turpentine—Country 1 da 31½ ₱ gal. for New York bols. Rosin—Pale 2.75 ₱ bbl.; Tar—1.50 ₱ bbl.

SCOTT'S CAMPAIGNS.—Gen. Winfield Scott, it is said, is engaged in writing a full and accurate history of his many campaigns. The second volume has been completed.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, and all other druggists. Feb. 2—6w.

DR. J. BOYEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States: also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bay-berry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity. CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors.

jan 30 75 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

1000 Chances to make Money!

One Million Dollars

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND Silver-Plated Ware.

To be disposed of on AN ENTIRELY NEW AND Original Plan.

2,500 Agents Wanted!!!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this *NEW ENTERPRISE*

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A Premium CATALOGUE

Containing OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford A Rare Chance TO MAKE MONEY without risk, together with Full Particulars Relative to this Novel Plan!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS, 439 Chestnut Street, *Philadelphia.*

apr. 6—1m.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my residence 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burr Millstones capable of grinding a large amount of Grain daily. If we can be satisfied in this enterprise we will assure those who patronize us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Gunpowders will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.

apr. 6—tm W. J. McCONNELL

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## STANZAS.

BY MRS. M. D. WILLIAMS.

O! earth—thy flowers are beautiful,
Thy vales and mountains high,
The forest, and the gushing rill,
And the soft azure sky,
And yet, at times, dark shadows fall,
And hover o'er us like a pall,
Then we forget thy beauties, all.

Again the shadows pass away,
And then again art fair:
We gather blossoms by the way,
Fresh blossoms, everywhere;
Joy thrills our hearts, we raise our eyes,
With rapture, to the bright, blue skies,
Then earth—thou art a paradise.

Too fair to last, the landscape fades,
The heart with grief is riven,
Despair, the weary soul pervades,
We turn from earth to Heaven.
No clouds, or shadows will be there,
No heart of grief, no brow of care,
Where God abides, it must be fair.

# AGRICULTURAL.

### What is the Value of Carrots?

A writer in the March number of the American Agriculturist, makes the following statement, which might be very profitable to our farmers. What is the value of Carrots?

This question, says the writer, "being still before the meeting," I respectfully submit my views. I have raised this root for feeding purposes for eight years, and have never sold my surplus crop for less than twenty five cents a bushel. I consider it the best of all roots for horses, and next to the sugar beet as a feed for milch cows. I feed daily from four quarts to a peck, with two quarts of Indian meal, or of oats, with as much cut hay as the horse can eat. More or less roots are given according to the amount of work done—The horse keeps in better condition on this feed, than when fed exclusively with hay and oats. They give a gloss to the skin which I have never noticed with any other feed that I have tried.

I also used them for milch cows until I raised the sugar beet, which I find to yield more largely than the carrot, and to increase the flow of milk. Carrots improve the quality of milk, but do not add so much to its quantity as some other roots. They are excellent for store pigs, and for young cattle, and answer so well for all kinds of stock, that I am extending the cultivation of them every year. They are also growing in favor with my neighbors, and I find no difficulty in disposing of all my surplus crop to Every stable keepers, and gentlemen who keep horses. I have grown them at the rate of twelve hundred bushels to the acre, and at a cost of ten cents a bushel. A neighbor raised four hundred bushels in his garden, the past season, at the rate of over 2000 bushels to the acre.

In the onion growing districts of Rhode Island and Connecticut, it is quite common to raise them as a succession crop, with onions, sowing the carrots between the onions in June. With heavy manuring this gives very large returns. The carrots are loaded in sloops, and sold in the seaport towns along the Sound, at about eighteen cents a bushel at wholesale.

The value of the root is pretty well established in the minds of men who have tried it for feeding. John Merrill, of South Lee, Mass., raises them at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre, and at a cost of four cents a bushel, exclusive of the manure. He considers 100 bushels of oats and 100 bushels of carrots, worth as much as 200 bushels of oats to feed to team horses.

J. C. Curwen, of England, after two years' experiment with eighty horses used on the farm and in coal mines, came to the conclusion that carrots were worth as much, pound for pound, as oats, and that an acre in carrots, supplies as much food for working horses as 16 acres of oats.

According to Josiah Quincy's experience, at Quincy, Mass., charging labor at one dollar a day, it costs eleven cents a bushel to raise carrots. Some other experimenters put them at nine cents a bushel. This is upon the supposition that the hoe is used in weeding. With horse cultivation, this expense might be reduced more than half. With the requisite skill carrots can be grown and put in the root bin, ready for use, at seven cents a bushel. The white Belgian last year yielded at least 20 per cent. more than the Altringham. I consider carrots well worth $12 a tun for horse feed, and should be willing to give that if I could not get them cheaper. At the same time, I should think them well sold at $19 a tun. They would pay much better than grain crops at that price.

### Potatoes.

We are all potatoe-eaters, yet few persons know how to cook them. Shall we be bold enough to presume to inform you how to boil potatoes?

Put them into a saucepan, with scarcely sufficient water to cover them. Directly the skins begin to break, lift them from the fire, and, as rapidly as possible, pour off every drop of the water. Then place a coarse towel over them, and return them to the fire again until they are thoroughly done and quite dry. A little salt, to taste, should have been added to the water before boiling.

# OUR HOMES.

### The Right Training of Women.

The church of England Review has an article on Female Education, from which we take the following passage:

"Much remains to be done in winnowing out of people's minds ridiculous ideas of a certain purely factitious style of living, without which it is impossible to keep house. There are plenty of young men who have yet to unlearn the foppery of expenses disproportioned to their means, and the sordidness of luxuries which feed, not self-respect, but gluttony and pride. The possibility must be secured to daughters and younger sisters growing up to be rational, appreciative companions; girls who, if they ever married, will choose and value their husband for what he is, and be interested in his calling and his opportunities for observation; women who will estimate the grave and sweet realities of wife and motherhood, beyond any accident of precedence or superfluity. By dismissing false and foolish notions of respectability, by refusing the cheap fascinations of a paltry education of display, by discountenancing restraints misdirected or too rigorous, by cultivating an intelligent and unassuming mode of intercourse, by a careful foresight in assisting young people to prepare themselves for the exertion and cost of one day being the centre of a peaceful, hospitable home; in these and other ways much may be done to remove obstructions to that gradual acquaintance, and that unaffected respect and attachment, which lead on to happy marriage.

"In the meantime, it may be well to think, with not only the sympathy, but the veneration they deserve, of many among those who will never marry; to assist in multiplying the too few occupations suitable to women, or open to them, above all not to preach by implication or otherwise that a woman's life need ever be dwarfed to a negation or consumed miserably away by causes absolutely out of her control. There are women strong enough to keep their womanly dignity and sweetness, and to organize around them the moral elements, at all events, of an independent existence. They, whose step are feeble, need the more to be helped, rather than hindred in the struggle with their feinter and more yielding self. If they fall here, is it at all certain that in wedded life their lot would have been auspicious? Alas! how many a faltering will has bent and 'given' beneath sanguine, unfilled resolutions, to reclaim and humanize the hand, who has pulled the wife down instead, to his own mean and wretched level! Marriage is not a lottery; but it is mere wilful blindness to forget that in all its higher aspects, it may be woefully inverted or appallingly debased. Not all the grand provisions of tender ties and gracious instincts which surround one of the greatest of Divine ordinances, will make people pure or happy who insists on being peevish or frivolous, or worldly, sensual and devilish.

"Wedded life is a great and holy mystery, and a source of power for good, often far beyond estimation; but unless there be at least one soul filled with unselfish love, and strong in an unflagging faith, the formal union of two persons is no guarantee whatever for a will ennobled or affections enlarged and cleansed. And the faith which so works by love can make sunshine in a shady place, without an infant's or a husband's eye to look into. The harmonies of a developed and transfigured womanhood have been sat many a time to other music than that of wedding bells. She who is enthroned never, under any roof, in a mother's holy sovereignty, may earn the right in many a house of compelling every soul to love her. She will create or find an atmosphere in which to keep, unwithered and in full pulsation 'the heart out of which are the issues of life.' Her hands will redeem the time, and her brain not be idle. Living singly, yet not solitary, when she dies it will not be till, 'smote,' by many a touch of gratitude and cheerful, reverential sympathy, 'the chord of self has, trembling, passed in music out of sight.'"

### How to keep the Children Healthy.

The mortality among children in our cities, as well as in the country, is sad to contemplate. Is there any necessity for this? Are all these children sent into the world to be thus early cut down? Are not nine out of ten of these early deaths the result of ignorance? What parents ever lost a child, except by accident, without thinking: "If I had treated it differently, it would not have died?" The loss of our own three first born has led us to think much upon this topic, and three almost always healthy living ones are evidences that our studies on the subject have not been in vain. A few hints on the topic, from time to time, may not be without use to those parents who read the *Agriculturist*.

Elsewhere, we have given some hints on the sleep of children. Next to securing plenty of sound sleep, or rather before it, we place the *proper preparation of food*. The kind of food they eat is not of half so much consequence, as the manner of its preparation. Give a child a hard apple and let him swallow it in pieces from the size of a large pea upward. The result will be, that the lump will be partly worn off by the coats of the stomach, and partly dissolved by the gastric juice; but after a time, the remaining portion of the lumps will be forced down into the intestines and go through the whole length of 15 to 20 feet, producing at least griping and irritation all the way, if not diarrhea or dysentery. But first scrape or mash the apple to a fine pulp, and it may then be eaten with impunity, and with benefit, if ripe or nearly so.

Feed a child on boiled potatoes cut up, or on potatoes coarsely mashed and fried in fat, and you will be pretty sure to find more or less of lumps of potatoes remaining undigested. How can it be otherwise than that these lumps must have produced irritation in the intestines? But mash these same potatoes finely before feeding them, and then the fine material will be digested and afford nutriment instead of giving uneasiness and pain "under the apron."

The same holds true of most meats. Cut up fine—as fine as shot almost—they will be digested, and produce nourishment; while if fed in coarse pieces, they will lie in the stomach, like a meat poultice on the outside the cause of uneasiness if not of partial inflammation. Feed raisins and nuts to children, and unless very strong and vigorous, the chances are that they will induce immediate sickness or a weakened system, liable to be affected by the first change of heat and cold. Chop these same raisins or nuts finely, reducing them almost to powder, and they may be eaten in moderate quantity with impunity.—These remarks apply to all kinds of food, and, in a measure, to grown people as well as to children.

Many persons are over nice or anxious as to *what* their children eat, and often reduce them to skeletons, or unfit them for a vigorous resistance of colds and malaria diseases, by feeding them on toast, or rice, weak gruel, etc. Give them rather a fair supply of hearty food so finely reduced that it will be quickly digested in the stomach, and they will grow vigorous and be able to withstand the changes of climate, and the exposures to which they are ever liable. Mothers, consider these things, and see if they are not true and in accordance with reason.

STRAY MONEY LETTERS.—Statement of dead letters, containing money, received, at the dead letter office during the past year:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending March 31, 1860, | 2,403 | letters— | $13,120.87 |
| Do June 30, 1860, | 2,859 | letters— | 16,177.41 |
| Do Sept. 30, 1860, | 2,192 | letters— | 10,975.80 |
| Do Dec. 31, 1860, | 2,335 | letters— | 11,880.78 |
| Total for the year, | 9,789 | letters—containing | $52,154.86 |

Average amount of money to each letter $5.23¾.

More than nine tenths of the above letters and money have been sent out and delivered to the writers thereof. Those letters containing money, the owners of which cannot be found, are filed, to await the application of the owners. If not called for before June next the bank notes contained in the letters will be sold for specie, and the specie deposited in the United States Treasury. But the letter and draft for the amount contained in it (less the discount) may be obtained on proper application at any time thereafter.


**Richmond.**

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

*AMERICAN INVENTIONS,*

**SLOAT'S**

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

*JUST COMPLETED,*

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great acquirement is at last attained and a new machine of

*WONDERFUL CAPACITY*

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

*WITH*

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Riding

**150 Yards of Thread,**

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

*and*

*MANUFACTURERS.*

ALL

Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

*REMARKABLE MACHINES.*

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well known

**SLOAT'S**

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

*The Unapproached and the Unapproachable*

FAMILY

*SEWING MACHINE,*

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

*PER MINUTE.*

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

*MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL*

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

**MAXWELL & Bros.,**

328 Pennsylvania Avenue

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E. L. BROCKET, Agent for Petersburg, Va.
S. S. LAWES, " " Norfolk, "
C. C. BERRY, " " Suffolk, "
C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Liberty, "
THOMAS FOX, " " Halifax, C. H. "
JOHN J. HILL, " " Danville, "
J. W. PAULETT, " " Wythville, "
JEFFERSON & LOVEING, " " Roseland, "

Feb. 9—3m

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

**ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES,**

(Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 161 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*

aug. 2—cmp.

**CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,**

No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia. Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

aug. 2—6m.

**DIME HOTEL, and RESTAURANT,**

Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. ☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Sept. 1.—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

**GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller,**

STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 161 Main street, one door below Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co.) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books, in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders.

Sept. 1—6m.

**1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861**

**Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,**

NO. 166 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Peter, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of cash merchants to buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them.

They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1—1y.

**RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively** in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Ware-Rooms, No. 6 Main street, *RICHMOND*, Va., all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Importer Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods for as the lowest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, Buttons, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

Sept. 8—6mp.

**P. L. DICKINSON,** (successor to Binford Dickinson & Weisiger,) manufacturer of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va.

ja16d1-1y

**SMITH, RHODES & CO.,** Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Axes, Belting, Cloths, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*

aug. 2—6m.

**WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO.,**

*RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of "the celebrated" Rock Island X. C. Wash. on Cassimeres, Kersays, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics, selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and Imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market.

Sept. 1—6m.

**Petersburg.**

**ENGINES, SAW MILLS,** Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 200 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

**HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No.** 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock* of *HATS, CAPS, FURS*, &c., which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hat and Caps to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 23-1y] JAMES E. WOLFF

**STRANGERS** Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—6m.

**1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860**

**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY**

The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nurnberg, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches, Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys, &c. Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c. &c. Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. BUTTS, Jr.,
(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)
mrch24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

**LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.**—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

☞ Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

# LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

**Changes in the English Language.**

Few of our readers—says the Boston Recorder—are aware of the great change which our language has undergone since its first formation. We give the following specimens of the Lord's Prayer at different periods. The variations are curious and will interest all:

[A. D. 1250]

Fader our in heven halewyed bethe thy nam, com thy kinger che, thy wille bethe don in heven and in erthe. Our everich dy breid gif us to day. And forgive ous our dettes, as we forghiven our dettours. And lede ous nought into temptation, Bote delyvere ous ivil. Amen.

[A. D. 1300.]

Fadir our hevene, Halewyd by thi name, come thi kingdame, Thi wille be done, as in hevene and in earth Oure uche dayes bred give us to day. And forgive us our dettes, as we forgeven our dettoures, and lede us not into temptations, Bote delyvere us of yvel. Amen.

[A. D. 1379, Wycliffe's Bible.]

Our fadyr that art in heovenes, Halloed be thy name, Thy kingdom come to, Be thy will done in earth as in heavene; Give to us this day our bread over other substance; And forgif to us our dettis as we fegiven to our detters; But lede us not into temptation; But delever us from evel. Amen.

[A. D. 1526, Tinsdale's Testament.]

O oure father which art in heven' hal-lowed be thy name. Let the kingdom come. They will be fulfilled' as well inn erth' as hit ye in heven. Give us this daye our dayly breade. And forgive vs our treaspasses even as we forgeve them which trespas vs. Lede us not into temptation, but delyvre vs from yvell' Amen

[A. D. 1539, Coverdale's Bible.]

Our father, which art in heaven be thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done even in earth as it is in heauen.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgius us det es as we also forgiue our detter-, and lead us not into temtation but deliuer us from ouil; for thine is the kingdome and the power and glorie for ever. Amen.

### Amost Devout Certificate.

In the number of Cassell's Popular Natural History which contains a description of the Horse, there is one of the most amusing examples of ludicrous sanctity we have yet met with, in the history of that tribe of solemn triflers, the Arabs. It is a certificate concerning the pedigree of a horse, which it would seem an Arab had sold, and the purity of whose blood he was required to guaranttee. The certificate runs thus:

"GOD.
ENOCH.

In the name of the most merciful God, the Lord of all creatures, peace and prayers be with our Lord Mohammed and his family, and his followers, until the day of judgment; and peace be with all those who read this writing and understand its meaning.

"The present deed relates to the gray-ish-brown colt, with four white feet, and a white mark on its forehead, of the true breed of *Saklawye*, called *Obeyan*, whose skin is as bright and unsullied as milk, resembling those horses of which the prophet said: 'True riches are a noble and true breed of horses;' and of which God said: 'The war-horses, those which plunge into the battle early in the morning.'—And God spoke the truth in his incomparable Book. This Saklawye gray colt was brought by Khosrun, the son of Enheyt, of the tribe of Zebaa, an Aeneze Arab. The sire of this colt is the excellent bay horse called *Merdjan*, of the breed of the Koheylan; its dam is the famous white Saklawye mare, known by the of *Djezeena*. According to what we have seen, we attest here, upon our hopes of felicity, and upon our girdles, O Sheiks of Wisdom and Possessors of Horses! that this gray colt, above-mentioned, is more noble even than his sire or his dam. And this we attest, according to our best knowledge, by this valid and perfect deed—Thanks be to God, the Lord of all creatures! Written on the 15th of Saphar, in the year 1223. (A. D. 1808. Witness." etc., etc.

"Have you any travelling inkstands?" asked a lady of a young stationer. "No, ma'am; we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet."

THE DEVIL REPULSED.—Luther says: "Once upon a time the devil came to me and said, Martin Luther, you are a great sinner, and you will be damned!" Stop! stop!' said I, 'one at a time; I am a great sinner, it is true, though you have no right to tell me of it. I confess it; what next!' 'Therefore you will be damned?' 'That is not good reasoning. It is true I am a great sinner, but it is written, "Jesus Christ came to save sinners," therefore I will be saved. Now go your way.' So I cut the devil off with his own sword, and he went away mourning because he could not cast me down by calling me a sinner."

"If the sins which men have done,
In thought or will, in word or deed,
Since worlds were made or time begun,
Were laid on one poor sinner's head,
The stream of Jesus' precious Blood
Could wash away the dreadful load."

## Miscellaneous.


CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks.
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine.
Extra early Beans.
Large Lima "
Small " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip.
Long "
White Sugar.
Mangle Wortzel.
BROCOLI.
CABBAGE—
Early York.
Large late Drumhead.
" Flat Dutch.
Early sugar loaf.
Red Dutch (for pickling.
Large Bergen Savoy.
" Ice green glazed.
CARROTT—
Long Orange.
Large white Belgian
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch.
CELERY—
White Solid.
Red Do.
CORN—
Early Sugar.
Adam's Extra Early.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS
CUCUMBERS—
Early Frame.
Long Cluster.
Gherkin (for pickling.)
EGG PLANT—large purple.
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter.
" curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—
Canteloupe.
Nutmeg.
Citron (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
KRAB—
Dwarf.
OKRA—
White Silver skin.
Large Red.
PARSLEY. Double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEAS—
Extra Early May.
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPER—
Long Cayan.
Red Cherry.
Large Sweet.
PUMPKINS—
Large Cheese
" Field.
Cashaw (crook Neck)
RADISH—
Red Turnip.
White "
Early Long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Patty-pan.
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Crook-Neck.
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Feb. 2



COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Spicial Announcement.

The disorderly state of the country, and the consequent absorption of the public mind in the momentous events of the day, have so far frusted the operations of the agents of the Association as to impel them, quite generally, to ask of the Directory an extension of the fiscal year. The Directory had made all arrangements for closing the books at the regularly advertised time (at 6 P. M., January 31st), but finding that a large number of old subscribers have been, as yet unable to renew their memberships, their subscriptions, united to those of the agents, for further time, have induced the Directory to prolong the year to

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th, 1861, AT 6 P. M.

up to which date and time the books of the 7th year will remain open to receive subscriptions. This date has been chosen that the relief, which it is fully hoped the Spring will bring, from our distracted political and commercial relations, may enable all to accept the unexpected advantages held by the Association to its 7th year's subscribers.

Engravings are ready for delivery (each, as they subscribe. Those subscribing *previous to first week in March* will be supplied with any Art-Union Engraving which may be selected; with the *Art Journal* for 1861; and with a certificate of Membership, for the 7th year, which entitles the holder to a member's rights and privileges in the Annual Premium Award, to be made on the evening of April 15th, immediately after the closing of the books. The Premium list embraces several hundred valuable Paintings, Marbles, Bronzes, &c., by our best artists—a full catalogue of the same being given in the Art Journal for December. The List of Awards for the 6th year will be announced in the Art Journal for March, which will be one week after the Awards of the Jurors can be put to press. By order of the Directory, C. C. DERBY,

*Advisory Committee on Art Association.*

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Jan. 15—tf.



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DISSOLUTION!—The Copartnership here of ore existing under the Firm of DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. By the withdrawal of D. A. WOLFF, the business will be transacted from this day by DRUCKER & HEILBRUN, who will settle all debts due them and against the old firm.
LEVY DRUCKER,
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mch. 9—coxJm.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Minnie Lee, with her large, brown, dreamy eyes, and flowing, auburn curls; moved with a noiseless grace through an admiring crowd. She was even more beautiful than Sallie, but she lacked the courtesy, and the winning manners, that Sallie possessed; she was very reserved in her manners towards strangers; she had no vanity about her—she cared not to win, and there were but few of the giddy fops of the world who could pierce the depth of that dark, rolling orb, and bring to light the jewel that lurked therein.

The time for the ride has come at last; all seem joyful except me; I feel almost unconscious of all around me. I feel a presentiment, it seems, of evil; my eyes feel dull and heavy, and there seems to be a heavy weight laid on my heart. I was sitting alone in the parlor, when Minnie entered and stood by my side. My elbows were leaning on the table, and my head resting on my hands. I did not speak to Minnie, at first, but only caught a glimpse of her through my fingers as she entered. She had been standing there perhaps five minutes, when I thought I heard a slight sob. I looked up; her eyes were filled with tears. I drew her to me and begged her to tell me the cause of her grief. She started, as if about to retreat, then laying her little arms around my neck as if re-assured, as I drew her to me, she said:

"I do not know what is the matter, sister, not sister, either; but really you do seem like my sister, no one else loves me but you and Mr. and Mrs. West."

"Well, my love, never mind that, you shall be my sister now—call me that if you choose, but tell me, child, what were you crying about?"

"Oh! nothing, only you looked so sad, so melancholy, so serious, and I thought, well I thought, no matter what, though I was foolish, I thought you had forgotten to love me. But you have not, I know, and now I shall not cry any more. I know you think me a very simple child for this, but listen! Sister, I have been all my life ever since my father and mother died, wishing and longing for a kindred soul, around which to encircle my yearning affection. When I found you and knew that you were my cousin, I was satisfied. I rapped and wound my deep love about you like a serpent around its victim, and it was enough. My love for you, dear sister, can be likened unto a great chain, which cannot be broken, until link be severed from link, life ebbing at every stroke."

Reader, I was silent, for how could I be otherwise; my heart was too full for utterance; I knew not what to think.—This child, I felt that she had not been fully appreciated. She was a mistery I could not tell how nor why; I pressed her to my bosom, and it seemed to me then that if I could, I would have held her there forever.

(*To be continued*)

### Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

We have the biennial report of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, from September 1, 1858 to September 1, 1860. It is beautifully printed at the press of the Institution, and exhibits the following facts. The number of pupils in attendance was, in the Deaf-mute Department, 41; and in the Department for the Blind, 16; to which may be added 0 in the former, and 9 in the latter, who have entered since the present session opened in September.

We wish to say a few earnest words to our readers about this institution. There are numbers of Deaf-mutes, and of Blind persons in this State, who are not too old to be educated. Every one of them ought to be sent to this institution. Their parents and friends need have no fear in entrusting their children to the care of the Superintendent, Mr. Willie J. Palmer.—He has the ability and the honesty of purpose which fit him for his post; and his assistants are competent and faithful. No one can see the pupils without believing that proper attention is given to their welfare and culture. No one can see the blind reading the word of God, exhibiting the proficiency they have made in music, and in more useful branches of knowledge; or can look upon the evidences of intellectual culture and mechanical skill presented by the deaf-mutes, without a fervent desire that all such children of misfortune may have similar privileges of education. And our readers will serve the cause of humanity by sending them, or causing them to be sent to this institution.

The mechanical department is designed to qualify the deaf-mutes to support themselves by such labor as is best adapted to their condition. They are instructed in printing; and under the tuition of Mr. John Nichols, are sending out fine specimens of taste and skill in the art. The best brooms come from their hands; and now the Directors are about to establish a book-bindery, which will open another door of useful industry to the pupils.—*Advocate.*

### Lunatic Asylum.

In acknowledging the reception of the biennial report of the officers of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, we promised a more extended notice of that benevolent institution at an early day.

For the two years ending November 1st, 1860, the number of patients admitted was 158, which with those previously admitted and continuing, makes the whole number 303; males 186, females 116.—Of these, there were remaining, October 31 males 114, females 65, in all 179.—Patients discharged, including one elopement and deaths, 123. Recovered 27 males, and 17 females. Deaths 33, of whom 23 died last year. The Superintendent says:

"The mortality was not only much greater than any previous year, but twice as great as the preceding one, when the deaths reached ten in number. This result is to be attributed to the prevalence of dysentery, in an epidemic form, which made its appearance in the Spring, and continued through the Summer and a portion of the Fall months. Among those who were sufferers from an attack of the epidemic, were some, who, notwithstanding the many years they had passed with reason dethroned, presented the singular and interesting phenomenon of an entire restoration to mental soundness, during their illness. It was noticed, however, that in each instance of this temporary reaction and supremacy of the mind, that a fatal termination attended the disease."

The amount expended for the support of the inmates one year, is $34,447 89.—Of this amount patients have paid $10,966 85,—the balance, $23,481 04, was drawn from the State Treasury. This amount could not be expended in a more charitable cause.

We have an opportunity of knowing the internal arrangements, and management; and it is just to say that Dr. Fisher appears to be admirably qualified for his position; and that the subordinate officers are selected and retained with a single eye to their fitness for their duties.

All who have friends or relations afflicted with insanity should send them to this institution without delay. Such unfortunate persons are made more comfortable in the Asylum than it is possible to render them elsewhere, while they will have the best opportunity for recovery, under the most skilful attention.—*Advocate.*

FREE SCHOOLS.—Some persons who are willing to pay taxes in proportion to their property, for general state purposes, object to any species of taxation for educational purposes. This objection is founded on a radically wrong notion of the relation of the children, and the education thereof to the state. The state, within constitutional limits, has sovereign power over the property within its jurisdiction. The children within the state are, in a certain sense, the children of the state. The state takes her property for the education of her children, not for the personal interest of the children, nor for the interest of their parents, *but for her own interests as a state.* This is the American idea, and whoever can not become reconciled to this idea had better emigrate to some other country.—*Hon. W. C. Larrabee.*

ANOTHER NEW GUN.—A gentleman in Baltimore has invented a new gun, intended for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy, which is thus described:

It is capable of throwing balls with great force and succession at the rate of three hundred per minute, and it is constructed on the plan of self-protection.—The entire machinery connected with it is moved by steam, and thus powder is altogether superceded. The balls are thrown by a sling power, and the barrel of the gun never becomes too heated for action. The gun may be used effectively either on land or sea.

### Fighting Stratagem against Indians.

The following account of female coolness and courage is from the Waterford (Texas) News: "The party of Indians who passed through Jack Parker and Palo Pinto Counties, last week, marking their way with desolation, and striking terror to the stoutest hearts, drew up in front of the residence of Mr. Eubanks, in Palo County, and were holding a parley, and, no doubt, forming a plan to attack the house. There was not a man on the premises at the time. Mrs. Eubanks, her daughter and several little children, were alone. The yard was inclosed with pickets about six feet high. Miss Mary Eubanks, the daughter, with unequalled presence of mind for one so young, seized a shot-gun, put on her brother's hat, and placed a bench near the picketing so as to peep over without exposing her body, and then deliberately fired at the party, which stratagem and heroic conduct doubtless saved her own life, and the lives of her mother and her little brothers and sisters, as the cowardly scamps immediately fled, no doubt believing the house was defended by a body of armed men."

MOB VIOLENCE.—It is a melancholy fact that a larger amount of mob violence has been developed in Virginia since the secession movement began than in the whole previous life-time of the State.—There has been manifested an intolerance of spirit never before known; and what is more, such intolerance is evidently on the increase, and surely bodes no good to law and order, and to the peace and prosperity of the State. And if not checked and repressed, and that without delay, it will lead to riot, revolution, and fraternal bloodshed. For one we have uniformly counseled forbearance, toleration, and kindness on the part of all our people, no matter how widely different are the great questions at issue, and we renew to-day our earnest invocations upon this point.—We call upon the real and substantial people to set their faces against the disorder, violence, and anarchy which the Precipitationists seem bent on introducing throughout the State, for the ballot-box is the appropriate, legal, and peaceful remedy for all political ills and grievances, real or imaginary. In place of the order and decorum heretofore prevailing in nearly all assemblages of Virginia freemen a wild and truculent spirit of violence and anarchy reigns supreme. We undertake to say that it is all owing to the intolerant and despotic spirit manifested by the advocates of immediate secession. We again entreat that calmness, courtesy, and respect for law, order, and decency may prevail in the assemblages of the Virginia people.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE ROTARY FORTRESS.—A French mechanic, by the name of Balbi, has lately invented a new kind of Fortress, which works upon a plan that must astonish any hostile party that shall attempt to take it by assault. The new machine is in the shape of a round tower, surrounded by a gallery and regularly pierced for cannon, the motive power which regulates its movements being steam. It is to be cased in a cuirass of iron plates, and so managed that on the first attempt at an escalade on the part of an enemy, the tower begins to revolve with a rapidity which renders it inaccessible, while, for the same reason, the picking off of its defenders by the truest riflemen becomes a matter of infinite difficulty. It can be propelled, like any conveyance moved by steam apparatus, from place to place, with simular speed. Its base is thickly set with pikes, which, once in rotation, would annihilate all who might approach.

TREASON DEFINED IN FLORIDA.—An act just passed by the Florida Legislature declares that in the event of any actual collision between the troops of the late Federal Union and those in the employ of the State of Florida, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to make public proclamation of the fact, and thereafter the act of holding office under the Federal Government shall be declared treason, and the person convicted *shall suffer death.*—This act was approved by the Governor of the State on the 14th ultimo. We suppose Postmasters will be excepted from the operation of this law.—*National Intelligencer.*

Why should the turf be condemned? If good horses abound, racing is only a matter of course!

## LOCAL CORNER.

### Municipal Elections.

Our annual election came off on Monday, the first instant, and as usual, there was no excitement and no candidates.—The citizens, those who did vote, cast their votes for the men of their choice—uninfluenced by party. The old board was re-elected as follows

*Mayor*—A. P. Eckel.

*Commissioners*—Lyndon Swaim, Levi M. Scott, James M. Garrett, Alphonso Whittington, Jed. H. Lindsay, and Michael Brown.

While we would say nothing against the gentlemen elected; yet we do dislike to see our elections come and go without any excitement or opposition. It would do our town good to be stirred up a little on such occasions.

### Rat Exterminator.

We are indebted to Mr. Costar for a box of his "Rat Exterminator," which we have used and found "to work like a charm." See the advertisement on another page of this paper. For sale by Messrs. Porter & Gorrell, of this place, who will furnish merchants in this, or adjoining counties.

### The South Ahead!

Our old Cabinet-Maker, JOSEPH SEARS, Esqr., of this place, is certainly ahead of any one in his line, for making nice and tasty work. He has just finished a Serpentine Bedstead that would do credit to any establishment in the Union. It is manufactured of walnut, grown in this county and *all* the work upon the bedstead was done in this town by men of southern birth and apprenticeship. Those who boast of Southern rights and Southern institutions can turn their boasting to some purpose by patronizing such men as Mr. Sears. Those who prefer to talk about our rights and still patronize our enemies, desire no sympathy.

The Virginia Conductor pays the annexed tribute to a worthy and an indefatigable laborer in the Temperance cause:

A SUCCESSFUL LABORER.—Our esteemed friend, the Rev. John Long, so well and favorably known to our brethren of this State, has temporarily located at Greensboro, in N. C., and we cordially commend him to the confidence of the people of that town.

Bro. Long has accomplished a glorious work at Yanceyville, his late residence, and there are many in that village who will remember his labors with deep gratitude. No more than a year has passed since he began his labor of love at Yanceyville, and no field could have been more dismal, to one less resolute than brother Long; but knowing no such word as fail, and relying upon assistance from above, he planted our standard in the midst of grog shops; fought them inch by inch, gained the sympathies of the community in favor of our cause; reformed the drunkard: stopped the moderate drinker, and closed up one or two grog shops and gave an impetus to the cause of religion and sobriety, in that locality, which, before they had never known. In locating in Yanceyville, brother Long found it in the power of rum sellers, and when he left that village the banner of the Sons was flying in triumph over a Division of nearly one hundred men, and exerting a powerful influence for good in that community. All this was done by ONE valiant laborer. Will not our friends take this imperfect tribute to a valiant laborer as encouragement, and when disposed to yield, remember the noble example of brother Long and resolve to do likewise. May his reward be exceedingly great.

### A Moment of Horror.

For twenty-three years old Jake Willard has cultivated the soil in Baldwin County, and drawn therefrom a support for himself and wife. He is childless. Not long since Jake left the house in search of a stray cow. His route led him through a worn-out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the center of which was a well, twenty five or thirty feet deep, that, at some time probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house nearby with water. In passing by this spot, an ill wind drifted Jake's "tile" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had always prided himself on economy, and he [illegible] about recovering the lost hat. Approaching the well, and finding it was dry, he [illegible] brought for the purpose of capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was soon on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated building above said, and that an old blind horse with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun; so he quietly slipped up to the horse, unbuckled the strap, and approached with slow and measured "ting-a-ling," to the edge of the well.

"Dang the old blind horse!" said Jake, "he's comin this way sure, and ain't got no more sense nor to fall in here. Whoa, Ball!"

But the continued approach of the "ting-a-ling," said just as plainly as words, that old Ball wouldn't "whoa." Besides, Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to "shin" it up the rope.

"Great Jernsalem!" said Jake, "the old cuss will be on top of me before I can say Jack Robinson! Whoa! dang you, whoa!"

Just then, Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"O, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling on his knees at the bottom of the well; "I'm gone now! Whoa! Now I lay me down to sleep—whoa! Ball—I pray the Lord my soul to—whoa! now—Oh, Lord have mercy on me!"

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearful that Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself.

Probably Ned didn't make tracks with his heels toward that well. May be Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order. May be not. I don't know. But I do know that if Jake finds out who sent you this, it will be the last squib you will get from me.

It is a general belief that the tongues of oxen are more valued than those of any other animals; but lawyers' tongues sell highest in the market.

A drunken man, in trying to walk by a lamp post one night, made a decided hit.

Horne Tooke being asked by George III. whether he played at cards, replied, "No, your majesty; the fact is, I cannot tell a king from a knave."

"Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" asked Briefless. "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

If you undertake to flatter, don't overdo the thing. If you offer too much incense to a sensible man he will be incensed.

A lover once wrote to a lady who rejected him, saying that he intended to retire to "some secluded spot, and breathe away his life in sighs." To which the lady replied, by inquiring whether they were to be mediem or large size. The man has not since been heard from.

A schoolmaster had an hundred boys and no assistant. "I wonder how you manage them," said a friend, "without help." "Ah!" was the answer, "I could manage the hundred boys well enough; it's the two hundred parents that trouble me—there's no managing them."

A witty man can make a jest; a wise man can take one.

Why are authors who treat about physiognomy [illegible] soldiers? Because they write [illegible]ce.

The lock that man does not object to having laid on his shoulder—the eye lash of a pretty girl.

A practical joker ought to be the best of auctioneers—judging by his success in selling his friends.

A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

Laughing after dinner is a better [illegible] to promote digestion than cheese, champagne, or pills.

[illegible] good habits—employ a [illegible] tailor.